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MRS. EDGAR F. PURYEAR

Managing Editor
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

Genealogical Editor, 2001 16th St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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Independence Hall

EDITORIAL

FIRST among the patriotic societies founded to foster the American ideal and to cultivate the American spirit stands our elder brother, the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

In common we honor historic events and restore ancient landmarks. Together, we work for the development and security of our country, that we may bequeath to future generations the blessings of liberty that are ours.

THE 150th anniversary of the establishment of the guarantor of these liberties is to be observed during the coming year. The Constitution of the United States, signed on September 17, 1787, ratified June 21, 1788, and inaugurated on April 30, 1789, a span of little over one and a half years, will be honored, and the memory of the great men who gave it, revered.

Together will our two great societies work for the success of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the event which marked an era of hope for mankind. A widening of the knowledge of our blessings and of the eternal principles upon

which they are established is the task to be shared.

As members of the auxiliary committee, opportunity and responsibility for participation rests upon both societies and leadership is assured. Contributions by members are sought that valuable historiana may be made public and "We the People" rededicated to liberty and justice for all, under a Constitution which they understand and value.

THE Sesquicentennial of 1776 was dedicated to material progress. Democracy was accepted as the ideal of nations and its progress was on the wing. Today conditions are reversed. Attention is turned from our material progress which somewhere, somehow, lost its vision, to the document responsible for that progress and to the principles necessary for its continuance.

Cooperation between the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution for the preservation of American ideals will make both Societies stronger and the task in hand lighter and more sure of accomplishment.

We hail our elder brother!

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.

The Cradle of the Steamboat

BERTHA TAYLOR VOORHORST

First Historian Ye Towne of Bath Chapter, D. A. R.

In Collaboration with Anita Buchanan Spur, Executive Secretary of the Rumseyan Society of West Virginia

"Nestling in a narrow valley
In the Allegheny foothills
Is a village rich in romance
And steeped in rare historic lore."

FOR TWO CENTURIES or more the Valley of the Warm Springs in the Allegheny Foothills has been far famed as a sanctuary for suffering humanity. Legend tells us that the Indians of every tribe and nation brought their ill and wounded to this valley to partake of the healing waters, flowing forth from unseen sources, and blessed by the Great Spirit with power to cure all ills.

And for a century and a half this valley has merited fame as the cradle in which was nurtured the infant steamboat which has since made "neighbors of Nations." This merited fame is now being proclaimed throughout the world. That the world may know something of the romantic setting which surrounded the conception and development of the first successful steamboat by the "ingenious Mr. Rumsey," it is well to present first a bit of historic lore.

Unimpeachable records in the hand writing of George Washington and other important documents on file in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress and elsewhere, support the tradition that the Valley of the Warm Springs has long been the mecca, not only for those seeking to regain their health, but for those seeking an atmosphere of culture and congenial companionship.

When a youth of sixteen, George Washington while on his first surveying expedition beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, recorded in his surveying journal (March 18, 1748) "We this day call'd to see Ye Fam'd Warm Springs We Camped out in Ye fields this Night."

Subsequently, on several occasions, George Washington patronized the "Fam'd Warm Springs" for the benefit of his health which, as his diaries and correspondence show, was greatly improved by the water.

He spent a fortnight there in August 1761, seeking relief from fever and severe pains, and reports "My fevers are a good deal abated. . . . I think myself benefitted by the waters and am in hopes of their making a cure of me." In the same letter he comments upon the scarcity of lodgings, saying, "Had we not succeeded in getting a tent and marquee from Winchester we should have been in a most miserable situation here." Later, in 1769, when on the advice of his stepdaughter's physician he took Patsy Custis and Mrs. Washington to the Warm Springs, he found it necessary to build an addition to the quarters he occupied. On that occasion the family remained at the resort, which had become a fashionable gathering place, during the entire month of August. That there was much entertaining is evidenced in Washington's Diaries. Thomas Lord Fairfax, who had a summer home there, had with him his brother from England, who later succeeded to the Title, also his nephews, George William Fairfax, Bryan Fairfax, and Thomas Bryan Martin. Among those who attended the receptions, teas and dinners at the home of Lord Fairfax and the quarters of George Washington are names of guests from the Carolinas, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as well as the home State of Virginia, and the homeland across the seas.

It was doubtless the knowledge of the inadequate housing facilities at the Warm Springs that led to the official establishment there of the Town of Bath, by Act of the first General Assembly of the State of Virginia, in 1776. The Act creating this first and perhaps only officially established health resort in this country, in its preamble states:

"It has been represented to this general assembly that the laying off of fifty acres of lots and streets for a town at the Warm Springs, in the County of Berkeley, will be of great utility, by encouraging the purchasers thereof to build convenient houses

for the accommodating of numbers of infirm persons, who frequent these springs yearly for their health."

Circumstantial evidence indicates that it was General Washington himself who "represented" to the general assembly the need for such "convenient houses" and it is shown by recorded evidence that not only did the Warm Springs at the Town of Bath become a health center for worn, weary and wounded soldiers of the American Revolution, but that at least one noted enemy officer, Baron de Reidesel, was sent there to recuperate from a serious illness following his defeat and capture at Saratoga. The Baroness, who accompanied him, gives appreciative accounts in her journals of the courtesies extended to them by Lady Washington, Mrs. Charles Carroll, and others of the gentry who administered to them as well as to the other convalescents gathered there.

It is provided in the Act that the trustees of the Town of Bath shall proceed to sell the lots "at publick auction . . . previously advertised for three months in the Virginia Gazette." Of the 131 lots so sold, comprising the entire town-site, a goodly number were purchased by the personal and official family of George Washington, which further substantiates the belief that General Washington was the chief instigator of the movement to establish the health resort, that those who needed care and attention might have a comfortable convalescent camp at the Warm Springs. Washington himself was then in command of the Continental Army, in New England, but commissioned his brother-in-law, Fielding Lewis, to purchase two lots for him, the deed for which is on record at Martinsburg, W. Virginia, the County seat of Berkeley County. These lots, No. 58 and 59, are in the center of the Town of Bath, now known as Berkeley Springs, West Virginia, and adjoin the lots reserved by Thomas Lord Fairfax, on which his summer residence was located.

Among other distinguished purchasers of lots at that first sale were such men as Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, who later helped to frame the Constitution of the United States; Robert Rutherford, who served two terms as

a Member of the United States Congress (1793-1797); General Horatio Gates of the Continental Army, General Andrew Buchanan, Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston, who was also an officer in the American Revolution; James Nourse, a Revolutionary patriot who later was made a Commissioner to settle the claims of Maryland against the United States.

It was the fellowship and friendship of such men as these, and the environment in which they lived, that inspired and sustained James Rumsey during the long and trying period of his residence in the Valley of the Warm Springs, where he invented and developed the World's first successful steamboat.

James Rumsey, who was a native of Maryland and served as a soldier from that State in the Revolution, lived for a time in Baltimore before coming to the Town of Bath, about 1782. He was a most enterprising citizen, being connected with Nathaniel Orrick in the mercantile business, with Robert Throckmorton in operating a "commodious boarding house at the Sign of the Liberty Pole and Flag" and with Henry Bedinger in the operation of a grist mill on near by Sleepy Creek, and also operated a saw mill and did considerable contracting and building. According to tradition he built the first bath houses at the Warm Springs, and it is a matter of record that he built a group of three structures for George Washington on the General's lots in Bath.

A buhr stone from Rumsey's grist mill, mounted on a concrete base, which contains bricks from his home in Maryland, now forms a modest memorial to James Rumsey, overshadowed by the branches of an American Elm planted by George Washington, in Bath Square. The branches of this tree seem to be reaching out to shelter this modest monument, and thus link together the memory of George Washington and James Rumsey, one whose name will live forever and one whose fame is still unsung.

Not only during the American Revolution but during their after life did Washington and Rumsey have many interests in common. It is said that Washington was a guest of James Rumsey at his commodious boarding house "at the sign of the Liberty Pole and Flag," at the Town of

Bath, in the Autumn of 1784, when he made his Western Trip and stopped over at Bath to locate his lots there and arrange to have a group of buildings erected thereon. At any rate he engaged James Rumsey to erect the buildings which he, Washington himself, had designed, and which he minutely describes in his diaries. On the same date, September 6, 1784, he records that James Rumsey exhibited a "Model Boat," to him, "in practice in private under the injunction of Secresy untill he saw the effect of an application he was about to Make to the Assembly of the State for a reward."

The certificate reads:

"I have seen the model of Mr. Rumsey's boats, constructed to work against the stream; examined the powers upon which it acts; been eye-witness to an experiment in running water of some rapidity, and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism and small manual assistance against rapid currents; that the discovery is of vast importance may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation, and if it succeeds (of which I have no doubt) that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works which, when seen and explained, may be executed by the most common mechanic.

"Given under my hand at the town of Bath, County of Berkeley, in the State of Virginia, this 7th day of September, 1784.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

This Certificate refers to the model of Rumsey's first mechanical boat, invented at Bath. While the invention of the steamboat had been conceived and partially developed miniature experiments had been made prior to the date of this exhibit of the mechanical boat to General Washington, he did not at that time have a working model ready for exhibition as the enlarged and improved steam engines were in process of construction. Subsequent correspondence and other documents on record, however, bearing the signatures of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Patrick Henry, and other contemporaries, distinctly give to James Rumsey priority credit as inventor of the steamboat.

An extract from a letter written by George Washington to Thomas Johnson, a former Governor of Maryland, is in itself sufficient evidence to establish the fact that Rumsey's invention of steam propelled boats antedated the very conception of the idea by his nearest competitor, John Fitch. When the latter commenced to indulge in attacks

and counter-attacks upon James Rumsey, and appealed to George Washington, Thomas Johnson, and others for their support, Thomas Johnson took occasion to write to Washington for definite information as he, Johnson, had understood that the "Model of a boat" exhibited to George Washington on September 6, 1784, was operated by steam.

Neither James Rumsey nor George Washington had made such a claim. In explaining the situation to Thomas Johnson, in his letter of Nov. 27, 1787, George Washington makes the matter clear and at the same time testifies that Rumsey had, the following November (1784) applied to the Virginia Assembly for an exclusive Act and at that time spoke of the effect of steam. To quote Washington's own words, relating to Rumsey's inventions:

"At the time he exhibited his model and obtained certificate, I have not reason to believe that the use of steam was contemplated by him, sure I am it was not mentioned; and equally certain I am, that it would not apply to the project he then had in view; the first communication of which was made to me in September, 1784 (at the springs in Berkeley).

"The Novr. following, being in Richmond, I met Mr. Rumsey there, who was at that time applying to the Assembly for a exclusive Act. (He then spoke of the effect of steam and the conviction he was under of the usefulness of its application for inland navigation;) but I did not then conceive, nor have I done so at any moment since, that it was suggested as a part of his original plan, but rather as the ebullition of his genius.

"It is proper, however, for me to add that some time after this Nov. 4, 1785/ Mr. Fitch called upon me on his way to Richmond and, explaining his scheme, wanted a letter from me, introductory of it to the Assembly of this State, the giving of which I declined; and went on to inform him, that tho' I was bound not to disclose the principles of Mr. Rumsey's discovery, I could venture to assure him that the thought of applying steam for the purpose he mentioned was not original, but had been mentioned to me by Mr. Rumsey—this I thought myself obliged to say, that whichever (if either) of them was the discoverer might derive the benefit of the invention. To the best of my recollection of what passed between Mr. Rumsey and me, the foregoing is an impartial recital."

The point of view presented by George Washington in the first paragraph above quoted, is well taken. Rumsey did not disclose to him at that time that the "use of steam was contemplated," nor could the "model of a boat" which Washington saw have accommodated Rumsey's "improved

steam engines" of the fall of 1784, the plans of which he submitted to Washington at Richmond, as they had outgrown the model previously exhibited.

The situation is further clarified by James Rumsey in a pamphlet which he published in 1788, under the heading "A Plan Wherein the Power of Steam is Fully Shewn," from which the following is quoted:

"In the month of September, 1784, I exhibited a model of a boat before His Excellency, General Washington, at Bath, Berkeley County, calculated for stemming the current of rapid rivers only, constructed on principles very different from my present one. . . . At the time of that exhibition it was fully my intention to complete this boat, yet in the course of that fall and winter I had made such progress in the improvement of steam engines, which I had long conceived, would become of the greatest consequence in navigation that I postponed it till experiments should determine whether the steam engine could be reduced to such simplicity and cheapness as to make them of public benefit. Not being certain of this, though perfectly convinced of the power, was my only reason for not mentioning this scheme to the General at that exhibition. (The truth whereof experiments have now established.)"

The experiments of James Rumsey in the use of steam for navigation date back to 1783, while living at Bath, as is evidenced by affidavits published in the pamphlet above mentioned. These experiments culminated in the successful public exhibitions on the Potomac in December 1787, witnessed by many notables prominent among whom were General Horatio Gates and General Henry Bedinger. It is recorded that General Gates, who was very near-sighted, watched the preparations for starting the boat with much interest. "When she moved out and he saw her going off up the current by the force of steam alone, he took off his hat and exclaimed, 'My God, she moves!'" And the venerable Major Bedinger in telling of this incident later, added, "Yes, and when she moved, the destiny of the world, too, moved that day."

At these public exhibitions George Washington was not present, but those who were became exceedingly exuberant and gave Rumsey most gratifying certificates to the effect that at the first public experiment on December 3, 1787, on the Potomac at Shepherdstown, the steam boat moved against the current at the rate of three

miles per hour, and at the second public experiment, December 11, 1787, also at Shepherdstown, we saw her advance against the current, with about three tons on board, at the rate of four miles an hour, without an oar or anything but the force of steam, either to generate or assist the motion." The certificate further states, "If the machinery had been in good order, we have reason to believe, she would have gone much faster; and as the machine is light and cheap we are persuaded that it may be of great advantage to navigation. N.B. We think the machinery does not weigh more than six or seven hundred weight, and is not included in the burthen mentioned above."

The intervening experiments (between 1783 and 1787) and the difficulties which James Rumsey encountered, not only in the failure of mechanics to construct the machinery according to his designs, but in damages to the hull of his boat by the elements—fire as well as flood—is a long story, which must await future telling. Likewise the controversy with John Fitch, who, according to his own statement, did not even conceive the idea of steam navigation until April 1785, whereas James Rumsey is shown to have revealed the idea of steam navigation in 1783, which he had previously conceived. By the fall and winter of 1784 he had "made such progress in the improvement of steam engines" that he presented a petition to the General Assembly of Virginia on November 8, 1784, and was granted "sole and exclusive right and privilege" of constructing and navigating boats upon his model in all of the waters of the commonwealth of Virginia for a period of ten years. Referring to this petition, which was granted, John Marshall, on December 2, 1784, wrote to James Monroe:

"The exclusive privilege given to James Rumsey and his assigns to build and navigate his *new* invented boats is of as much, perhaps more, consequence than any other bill we have passed."

Many other original manuscripts and available records give ample proof of the ability of James Rumsey and of the claim now being widely stressed, that he and he alone was the first to invent and successfully demonstrate the steamboat, which has made "neighbors of nations."

In the spring of 1788, sponsored by the newly organized Rumseyan Society, with Benjamin Franklin as its President, James Rumsey went to London to seek the capital he could not command in this country to commercialize his inventions. There he made many powerful friends, among them Thomas Jefferson, in whose carriage he went to Dover where he constructed "a beautiful Vessel" of 101 tons burthen which he called *Columbian Maid*. This vessel was completed under many handicaps and was ready for trial on that fateful day when he was suddenly stricken during a meeting of the Society of Arts, at the Adelphia, on the evening of December 20, 1792.

Within twenty-four hours James Rumsey passed on to the great beyond. Shortly after his death the *Columbian Maid* was demonstrated and made a successful trip on the Thames River, at the rate of four knots an hour, and is said to have been "driven many times on the Thames."

The body of James Rumsey was interred in the Churchyard of St. Margaret, Westminster, attended by every respect and several of his friends. He lies in an unmarked grave on a foreign shore, forgotten save by a few who are tenaciously laboring to honor his memory and his genius by a Sesquicentennial Anniversary Celebration of his successful demonstrations of the application of steam to navigation, on the Potomac River, near Shepherdstown, W. Va., in 1787. This celebration, initiated by the West Virginia Rumseyan Society, is being sponsored by many of the leading patriotic organizations here and abroad. Plans are now under way for a Memorial Pilgrimage to London to bring back the body of the steamboat inventor to the United States. This Pilgrimage will be followed by pageants and programs at the Town of Bath, Berkeley Springs, West Vir-

ginia, where James Rumsey conceived and developed the steamboat; at Sir John's Run, near Bath, where the "larger and improved" steamer was constructed; at Harpers Ferry, where Rumsey was engaged as Superintendent of the Potomac Company, of which George Washington was President, and where he found time aside from his duties in clearing obstructions from the river in the vicinity of Shenandoah Falls, to assemble and test the machinery on his steamboat. The boat had previously made its epochal secret voyage down the Potomac River from Sir John's Run December 1785. The final celebration program is to be held at Shepherdstown, where the successful public demonstrations were made. It is expected that Maryland will also honor James Rumsey with a celebration at his birth place in Cecil County, and at various points where much of the machinery for his steamboat was constructed, including Baltimore, Antietam and Frederick. Richmond, Virginia, has also been asked to co-operate, for it was there the first petition was filed and granted to James Rumsey for exclusive right, over a period of ten years, to "construct, navigate, employ or use any boat or boats upon the model of that invented by the said James Rumsey," and there, also he submitted his improved steamboat plans to General Washington.

The proposed pilgrimage to London and the subsequent programs in his home land should, and doubtless will, give to the world the facts relating to the invention of the steamboat and give credit where credit is due, to James Rumsey, compatriot and friend of General Washington, who had he lived to carry his work to completion would long since have received world wide renown as "Father of the Steamboat."





BETSY ROSS HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA

Shrines—Personal Gleanings

CONSTANCE BAYARD BEIDLEMAN

Pennsylvania State Chairman of Press Relations; State Vice Chairman Historical Research

NEVER in the history of our country has the preservation of shrines been a more constant source of thought by persons who have made them and the ideals which they typify, tangible to their lives during this trying period in the Nation's history.

We hark back to the deeds of our valiant ancestors for inspiration, and at this time I pay tribute to Major General Adolphus Washington Greely, Sr., whose life of usefulness was stilled October 20th, 1935, but whose accomplishments and courage have become outstanding history. A son of John B. and Frances Dunn Cobb Greely and descendant of Sergeant Joseph Greely of Col. Johnson's Regiment of Revolutionary fame, he was a charter member and second president of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Of sturdy Massachusetts stock, he distinguished himself early in life when he set out with twenty-five men for scientific

study and Arctic exploration, which was highly successful but tragic in that only seven persons returned. A pioneer of the signal corps and aeronautics of the United States it was he who taught Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh some of the fine points of navigation. Fifty-nine years ago Belgium, England, France, Germany, and Russia decorated General Greely for valor, and last year, on his ninety-first birthday, he was given the Congressional medal, after which he cut his birthday cake with his sabre, presenting it to his younger son Adolphus W. Greely, Jr.—a trophy which he cherishes.

During his long and brilliant military career the family remained on G Street, Washington, D. C., which was a salon for legions and, it is said, Mrs. Greely knew more personages going in and out of Washington than any other woman of her day and generation. The younger Greelys were playmates of the Cleveland children

and Rose Greely was presented to society at the time Alice Roosevelt Longworth made her bow.

Several years ago while the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Greely, Jr., on Long Island, they being seasoned New Yorkers, I learned to know Manhattan for the first time in its very colorful atmosphere. Wandering into the Metropolitan Museum, we noticed a number of rare icons being exhibited, shipped to New York from Russia by the Soviet Government shortly before the United States recognized the Soviets. As I stood there with my eyes transfixed upon those beautiful saints and madonnas depicted in oils, some studded with precious gems, others bordered with lacy filigree, kissed and worshiped for centuries, I realized all of which the natives had been deprived and the faith we were privileged to enjoy.

Not feeling satisfied, two days later, my hosts ushered me down to the ghetto to attend divine worship at a Greek Orthodox Church. As we stood there (for there were no pews) amidst parishioners ranging from the scarf draped peasant to the rich importer, I realized the freedom of worship that was theirs and ours.

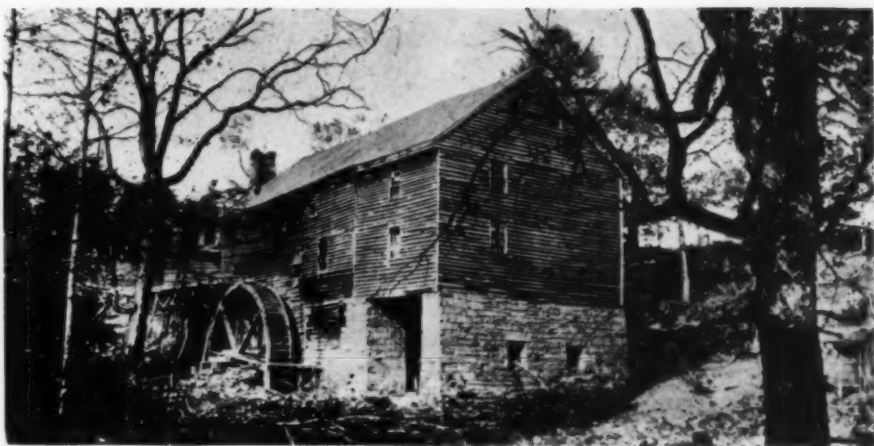
Returning to Pennsylvania with a deep



BETSY ROSS HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA



WASHINGTON NESHAMINY HEADQUARTERS, HARTSVILLE, ABOVE HATSBORO, PA.



WASHINGTON'S MILL

conviction in my heart, I determined to make a tour of Pennsylvania shrines to find Betsy Ross Flag House in Philadelphia burdened with a debt of sixty-thousand dollars—due to the purchase of adjacent land some years ago by the Flag Association. Badly in need of restoration, the State Administration of the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution is interested in its interior decoration, the front room on the first floor should be a replica of a Colonial upholstery shop, which undoubtedly it was.

Leaving Arch Street and following Old York Road several miles to the right of the road near Hatboro there stood an old brick Colonial home with majestic twin oaks fronting it, known as Washington Neshaminy Headquarters, Hartsville, leased from General Moland by General George Washington in August, 1777, where he mobilized thirteen thousand troops before the Battle of Trenton. While General Washington never lost courage, it probably was at low ebb when Marquis de Lafayette joined him, and here it was the American flag was first unfurled in the American Army.

Stopping to interview the Sherman Robbins, owners of this hallowed spot, I found the property to be salable. They were not willing to sacrifice their home a few years ago at the hands of a Jewish syndicate of

realtors whose desire it was to develop a cemetery project. Contractors and Colonial architects endeavored to purchase the crumbling walls of the historic barn for building purposes but that was not achieved, fortunately.

It is hoped this hallowed site will become a federal government possession, for nowhere in the country is there a more inspiring shrine, symbolical of toil and comradeship amid strife that helped lead the homeland to lasting independence.

Motoring along the main highway between Reading and Harrisburg near Pottstown, we turned right down a winding lane that for awhile seemed to lead nowhere when finally the humble stone home of Daniel Boone was located—standing aloof from civilization seemingly. It is said this fur trader who bartered with the Indians and won their admiration, decided he was being crowded on all sides and so headed for Kentucky. He was truly a man of the great wide open spaces, judging from the expanse of land he left to seek a larger and more secluded spot on which to abide.

Reaching Harrisburg and heading westward on the Lincoln Highway, I came upon the Grist Mill built by George Washington at Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pennsylvania on his land purchase of sixteen hundred and forty two acres that has helped not only to sustain the Continental troops

but the community in times of peace and through all wars including the World Conflict, is crumbling to ruins, the roof having caved in. It has reached a crisis and if Congress does not soon take a stand for its restoration it will have to be rebuilt later. However Congressman J. Buell Snyder has introduced a bill to provide a sum for purchase and maintenance of the "dreamed of" National Park and shrine, visited by thousands of tourists each year. Magnetic it is, because it symbolizes not only Washington as a humanitarian but a builder for the future. He was not only constructive but lived to serve his fellow-men during his lifetime and the generations to follow with principles that are as sound as New England's rock-bound coast.

These shrines do not belong to Pennsylvania alone but to our nation; we have realized the sad plight that has befallen

other countries, that where shrines are desecrated and destroyed, ideals vanish. Let us all think in terms of sacred shrines throughout our land as symbols of courage, hope and peace to help steer and guide us through rugged paths which so many are traveling these ever-changing days.

To Mrs. William A. Becker, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, Pennsylvania State Regent, I dedicate these experiences which I hold precious—two persons born to head and meet the situations which we, in everyday life, find ourselves looking up to their leadership and guidance—who serve so unselfishly to champion youth in the movement that is sweeping the country of which they are giving of their time and strength to carry on so effectively.



Family Associations

The organization of Family Associations is a most effective means of collection and compilation of family records. We invite your cooperation. Send name and address of the Secretary of your Association to Registrar General to add to this list.

THE REYNOLDS FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. Anna C. Rippier, *Secretary*,
413 3d Street, Brooklyn, New York.

THE BOONE FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Miss Bess L. Hawthorne, *Secretary*,
La Place, Illinois.

THE WALTER STEWART CLAN,
Mrs. J. G. Buford, *Corresponding Secretary*,
Greer, South Carolina.

THE MALTBY ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. Clarence Verrill, *Secretary*,
910 The Boulevard, North Vancouver,
British Columbia, Canada.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN FOLSOM ASSOCIATION,
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THE EDDY FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
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Eddyville, Middleboro, Massachusetts.

THE SCUDDER FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
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Miss V. M. Turner, *Secretary*,
353 W. 57th Street, New York, New York.

THE HOLT FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Mrs. W. A. Tydeman, *Secretary*,
Green Pond Road, R. D. 3,
Easton, Pennsylvania.

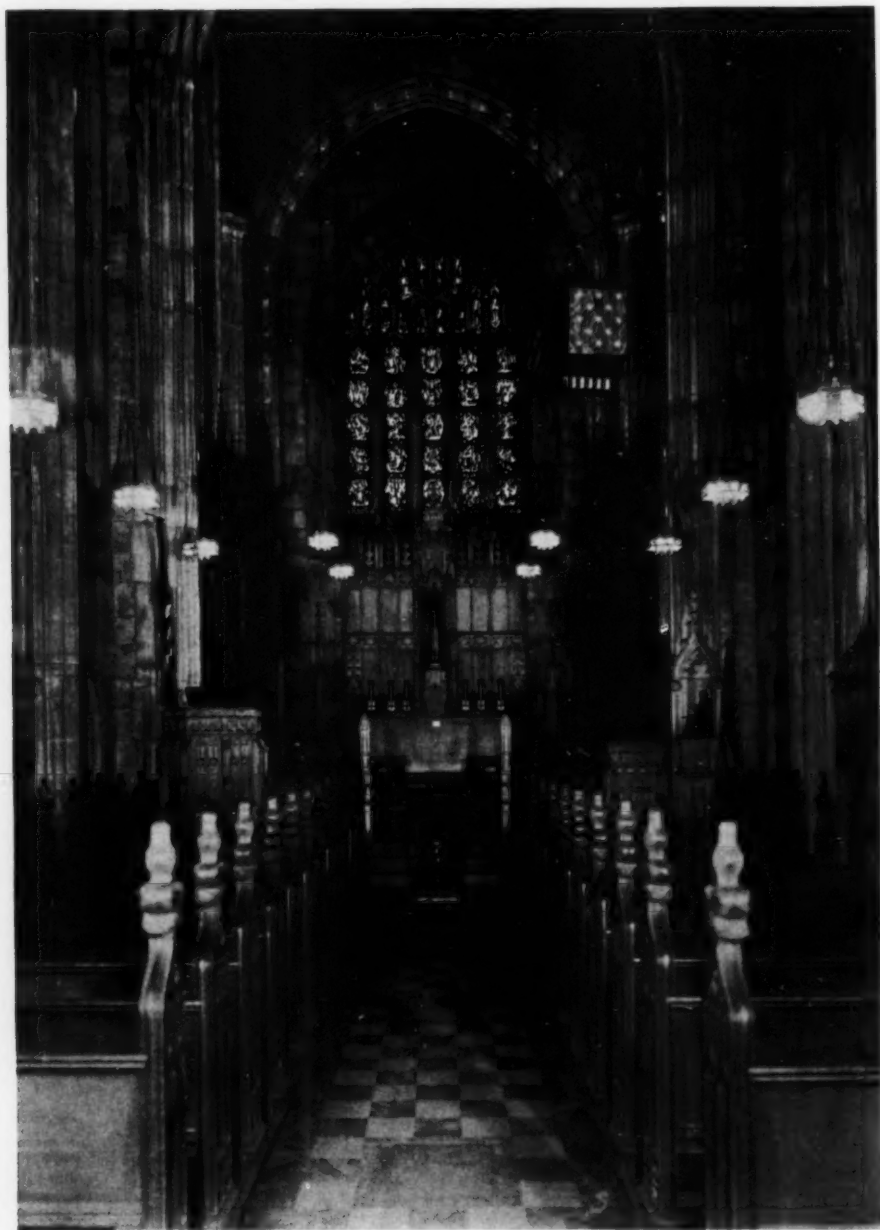
DESCENDANTS OF HON. HENRY FOX AND ANNE WEST,
George Harrison Sanford King, *Vice President*,
1301 Prince Edward Street,
Fredericksburg, Virginia.

THE HARRIS FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
Miss Blanche Pickle, *Secretary*,
The Baptist Executive Board,
Nashville, Tennessee.

President General Honored by Philadelphia Chapters



TWENTY CHAPTERS IN PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY, GAVE A LUNCHEON PRECEDED BY A RECEPTION IN HONOR OF MRS. WM. A. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, ON DECEMBER 5TH. OVER 500 GUESTS WERE PRESENT, INCLUDING NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS, AND A SURPLUS OF \$20 WAS SENT TO CROSSNORE SCHOOL. SURROUNDING MRS. BECKER ARE (LOWER RIGHT): MRS. N. HOWLAND BROWN, EX VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND EX PENNA. STATE REGENT; (UPPER) MISS MARIA L. BREARLEY, PRESIDENT OF REGENTS' CLUBS; (LOWER LEFT) MRS. HARPER D. SHEPPARD, STATE REGENT OF PENNA.; (UPPER LEFT) MRS. HORACE M. JONES, CHAIRMAN FOR LUNCHEON



THE INTERIOR OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA



Credit Bussa Studio

The Washington Memorial Chapel Valley Forge, Pa.

THE founder, Dr. W. Herbert Burk, after a careful study of the religious character of George Washington, and of his worship at Valley Forge said, "Would that there we might rear a wayside chapel, fit memorial of the Church's most honored son, to be the Nation's Bethel for all days to come, where the American patriot might kneel in quest of that courage and that strength to make all honorable his citizenship here below, and prove his claim to that above."

On Washington's Birthday, 1905, the first service was held in the partly built chapel.

The porch of the Allies serves as an entrance to the Washington Memorial Chapel on the West, to the Patriot's Hall on the North and to the Washington Memorial Library on the East.

In the windows has been placed Washington's valedictory prayer for the people of the United States.

The great Washington Window, depict-

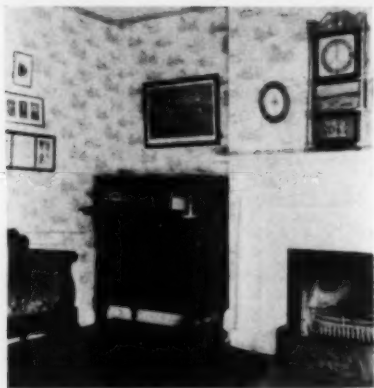
ing thirty-six scenes in his life, was given by the Pennsylvania Society, D.A.R. One of the stone Sedilia bears the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, given by the Philadelphia Chapter. There are the Delaware County Chapter Pew; Continental Navy Pew, a gift of Liberty Bell Chapter; and the Prayer Desk, which is the gift of the Valley Forge Chapter, D.A.R., in memory of Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, its first Regent and Founder, to whom the Nation so largely owes the preservation of Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge.

In 1931 our Society completed the fund of \$10,000 for the Memorial Pulpit.

The first bell in the Star Spangled Banner National Peace Chime was the gift of the D.A.R. of Massachusetts.

The State Sunday Services are growing in importance and have become national institutions, where speakers of all religious faiths represent the States.

Fort Necessity



(UPPER) FORT NECESSITY—GREAT MEADOWS—LOCATED 10 MILES EAST OF UNIONTOWN, PA., ON U. S. ROUTE 40, BUILT AND COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON. AFTER 9 HOURS ENGAGEMENT WITH M. COULTON DE VILLIERS, IN COMMAND OF 900 FRENCH REGULARS AND THEIR INDIAN ALLIES, WASHINGTON AND HIS 400 VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS CAPITULATED AND ON JULY 4, 1754 MARCHED OUT WITH THE HONORS OF WAR

(CENTER) COL. ANDREW LYNN CHAPTER ROOM IN FORT NECESSITY MUSEUM

(LOWER) FORT NECESSITY MUSEUM



Independence Hall

MRS. CHARLES B. SLOAN

Chairman, Press Relations, Independence Hall Chapter, D. A. R.

LIBERTY loving people from all parts of the world come to see and pay tribute to Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell which it enshrines.

We Philadelphians are proud to live in the City of the Patriots who made this a hallowed spot. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and many other illustrious men come to mind as we look on the fruits of their labor.

This historic red brick building of the Georgian English period was erected facing Chestnut Street between fifth and sixth Streets. A park of a city block extends in the rear of the building to Walnut Street. This is called Independence Square.

Andrew Hamilton was the architect. Work was started on the structure in 1732 but it was not completed until 1747. This building was originally the State House of the Colony of Pennsylvania and is as closely connected with the great National events as any in the country.

The Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania held a meeting here in October of 1736 and continued to sit here for thirty-nine years or until the outbreak of the Revolution. The second Continental Congress assembled on May 10th, 1775 in Independence Hall. It was here, late in the afternoon of July 4th, 1776, John Hancock as President of Congress and Charles Thomson as Secretary were seated at their respective desks, with the Delegates in a semicircle in the body of the room, when it was decided the time had arrived for final action. The Congress realized that the fate of the country depended on UNION so, in this simple manner, the Declaration of In-

dependence was passed by Congress. July 8th, 1776 at 12 o'clock noon, in Independence Square, the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence took place.

The Continental Congress continued in perpetual session from 1775 to 1781. A committee was appointed to prepare Articles of Confederation and on November 15th, 1777, Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. These Articles were in operation until 1786 when a Convention met in Independence Hall and the Articles were superseded by the Constitution under which we have continued to live and prosper above any other country in the world.

To the left, as you enter, is the Declaration Chamber. Its simplicity of design and decoration make this a very impressive room. The original chair for the Speaker is on a dais and other pieces of furniture have also been preserved.

Independence Hall houses a National Museum which has numerous interesting objects, such as Washington's Masonic apron, a sample of his wedding china, the first piano made in America and furniture used by Washington, Penn and the Continental Congress, a gallery of portraits of noted men and many, many other things of National interest.

The City of Philadelphia has kept the building in its original form, adding through the years four others to the imposing group. Every precaution is taken to preserve for posterity this monument to the past and hope for the future of Americanism.

Wheatland, Lancaster, Penna.

Home of James Buchanan, Fifteenth President of the United States

ELEANORE J. FULTON

“**G**REAT Men, in their moments of retirement, surround themselves with so many delightful objects, all bearing the peculiar impress of their genius and character, that they become, in a measure, the creators of a little world after their own image. What an enchanting place, then, Wheatland must be; and what classic fame must it not enjoy, now and hereafter.” How true have been these words, written in 1849, both in actuality and in promise of fulfillment.

James Buchanan, at the time of his purchase of Wheatland, in 1843, was the foremost citizen of the day. He had distinguished himself at the Lancaster Bar; he had served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in the halls of Congress as Representative and Senator; he had been Minister to Russia under President Jackson; and was at this time Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Polk. Scarcely had he become established in his new residence and prepared to enjoy its charm, when, in 1853, the same year in which he was elected President of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, he was appointed by President Pierce Minister to the Court of St. James. While in England, the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him by Oxford University, along with Alfred Tennyson the poet. From London his thoughts frequently turned to his lovely home in Lancaster County in his desire for its quietude, but no sooner had he returned when he was proffered the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

Buchanan now was enjoying tremendous popularity. “He was wined, dined and fêted as few Americans have ever been. His long public career, his recent diplomatic successes and popularity, and his peculiar availability at the moment made him the most outstanding Democrat of the country. He was the peer of his party. His nomination for the presidency was the natural sequence”. Wheatland became the

Mecca for distinguished visitors from far and near. It became his campaign headquarters. “He did not tour the country, it came to him.”

Wheatland was a worthy home of a President. This beautiful mansion had always been the center of an intellectual aristocracy. It was built in 1828 on order of William Jenkins, Esq., a learned lawyer and bank president, and member of the well-known family of iron masters of “Windsor Forges” in Caernarvon. After occupying it about ten years, he transferred it to Thomas F. Potter, Esq., recently of Savannah, Georgia, who married his daughter, Martha. In 1845, it was purchased for a summer home by William Morris Meredith, Esq., a legal luminary of Philadelphia, who was, at one time and another, a United States District Attorney, a Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and an Attorney General of Pennsylvania. Its transference from Meredith to Buchanan was conducted through a correspondence notable for the gentility and courtesy of both parties.

Wheatland, named for the fields of golden wheat in which it was situated, was “modeled after a French plan of the latter part of the Eighteenth Century”, stately, comfortable and hospitable, reflecting to a marked degree the character of its owner, a gentleman of the “old school”, dignified, courtly and cordial. Surrounded by spacious grounds and grand old trees in which the birds gave daily concerts, it offered a peace and tranquility for which he yearned while laboring in the maelstrom of public affairs.

At Wheatland, as well as in London and Washington, Buchanan’s official hostess was his beautiful and accomplished niece, Miss Harriet Lane, who, in this charming place in 1866, was married to Henry E. Johnston, a banker of Baltimore, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Edward Y. Buchanan, brother of the then ex-president.

Susan Brownell Anthony

ADELAIDE HOWE SISSON

"EVERY girl who now enjoys a college education; every woman who has the chance of earning an honest living in whatever sphere she chooses; every wife who is protected by law in the possession of her person and her property; every mother who is blessed with the custody and control of her own children—owes these sacred privileges to SUSAN B. ANTHONY beyond all others." This tribute is to be found in "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony" by Ida Husted Harper.

Susan B. Anthony was born in Adams, Massachusetts, on February 15th, 1820, to Daniel Anthony, Quaker, and his wife Lucy Read Anthony, Baptist Universalist. The Anthonys and Reads were early colonists from England, John Read having come over with the Great Fleet in 1630 and John Anthony in the ship Hercules four years later. In the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts the descendants of these two pioneers became neighbors and in the year 1817 a closer bond was formed by the marriage of strict and pious Daniel and liberty-loving Lucy. When Susan was six years of age her parents moved to Battenville, New York, and in this state she made her home during the major portion of her life passing away in Rochester on March 13, 1906 at the age of eighty-six.

Susan B. Anthony was not the champion of women alone, she was the friend of all humanity. Human achievement and human development were her chief concern during the long span of her useful life. Her work for the betterment of the conditions of women carried with it the betterment of conditions for men as well, for men and women have a common destiny. From a brilliant young school teacher associated with children who lived under varying conditions, she became a crusader in the cause of Temperance and threw all the strength of her dynamic personality, keen intellect and splendid voice into a speaking campaign. She knew that the women and children were the chief sufferers from intemperance, yet women were helpless to remedy the condition because they had no voice

in the affairs of state, no standing in the courts. In scarcely any state was drunkenness recognized as cause for divorce, and in Miss Anthony's own circle of acquaintances she saw husbands and fathers made brutal from drink assume complete control over the soul and body of the family. From the time that women delegates were silenced in a men's temperance meeting in Albany, she labored unceasingly for the moral, legal and economic freedom of womanhood. From the very beginning Miss Anthony and her associates in the Temperance cause maintained that humanity would be benefited only in the degree that woman should receive freedom from this virtual slavery. Only by having a voice in the making of laws, could they be assured that those laws would mete out justice to all, regardless of sex. They demanded the enfranchisement of women.

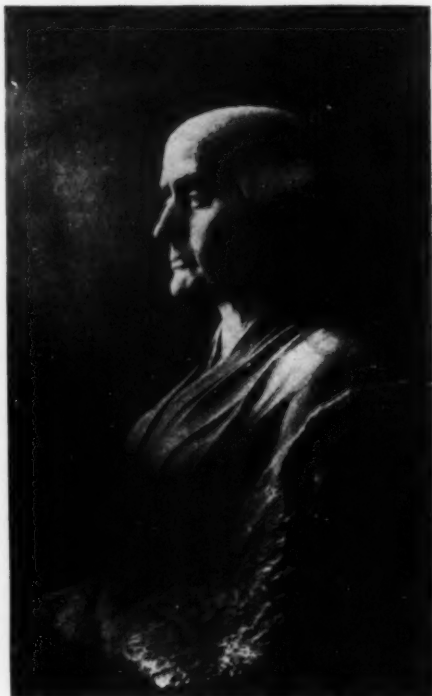
Thousands of women who went to the



MISS ANTHONY'S LAST PICTURE, TAKEN AT THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION ONE MONTH BEFORE HER DEATH

polls on November third to cast their fifth presidential vote have no conception of the seemingly hopeless odds against which those heroic pioneer women, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and many others worked, or of the bitter denunciation and vulgar insults that were heaped upon them by men and women alike. Women who are today privileged to have a part in the thought and activities of their national life are often wholly ignorant of the sacrifices made and the heart-breaking experiences endured in the furtherance of this Woman Movement. To them the vote means little, save an added responsibility, and they fail to see in it the evolution of a great humanitarian cause that was to benefit all mankind because it benefited the mothers of the nation. They do not consider that only a short time ago a mother had absolutely no claim over her children, that a married woman could not own real or personal property, whether an inheritance or money she had earned, nor could she receive a gift of property even from her husband. She had no legal redress for wrongs perpetrated against her, for a married woman had no separate existence from her husband. Single women also fared badly, especially in the educational and economic world. Every session of Congress from 1869 to the year of her death found Miss Anthony pleading the cause of suffrage for the womanhood of America, but it was not until fourteen years after her death that the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the states, and women were given the privilege and responsibility for which she labored more than fifty years. She did not live to witness the great triumph—the amendment which she wrote enacted into law—but she was able to reap the reward of deserved respect and admiration of some of the most bitter opponents of an earlier day. She came to be known affectionately as “America’s grand old woman.”

Miss Anthony was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and while many of the earlier members of the society opposed her efforts for woman’s suffrage, she was held in high esteem, always, and was given a great ovation by the delegates and escorted to the platform when



PORTRAIT BUST OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY BY ADELAIDE JOHNSON FROM WHICH THE NEW STAMP WAS MADE

she appeared in a box at Continental Congress shortly after her eighty-second birthday. Her maternal grandfathers, Daniel Read and Jonathan Richardson, as well as Daniel’s father, Joshua Read, gave distinguished service in the War of Independence. The Irondequoit Chapter of Rochester, New York, made her an Honorary member and upon her death gave tribute to her memory in these words: “This chapter has been blessed in the membership of such a woman. We loved her ardent courage and never-failing faith in the might of right; we revered the selflessness that enabled her to give herself, body and spirit, to the service of humanity.”

On August 26th, 1936, the Postmaster General issued a commemorative three-cent stamp celebrating the historic event related above. A copy of the beautiful sculptured bust of Susan B. Anthony, done in her lifetime by Adelaide Johnson, adorns the

stamp. At once came queries from all over the country, "Who is this woman whom our government thus honors?" To offset this forgetfulness on the part of a heedless public, the Susan B. Anthony Forum, composed of co-workers and admirers of Miss Anthony are now petitioning Congress to include her among the sculptured figures in the Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Their contention for recognition of this leader of the women of the country during this period of the nation's history is based upon the wording of the original "purpose" of the memorial, "to commemorate the founding, expansion, preservation and unification of the United States." The Mount Rushmore National Memorial commemorates a particular period in American history beginning with the founding of the nation and ending with the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. The resolution declares that "to leave the unprecedented half-century in which Miss Anthony labored, unrepresented as far as women are concerned, would proclaim a lie to posterity: that there was no great woman leader during that period in our national development. She belongs to this group of leaders by right of achievement."

The fact that the faces sculptured on Mount Rushmore by Gutzon Borglum have thus far been limited to presidents of the United States is undoubtedly the reason for much of the indifference with which the appeal has been met, but should Congress be persuaded to again amend the bill authorizing the project so as to include other prominent national figures, this period in which the Woman Movement played so prominent a part cannot, in justice, be ignored.

It rests with the women of the nation to keep alive the memory of such heroic national leaders as Susan B. Anthony and her co-workers. Of her the late Arthur Brisbane said, "There never was a nobler, more unselfish soldier of the human race. The world might well have wept, had that child been born a boy instead of being SUSAN B. ANTHONY."

EDITOR'S NOTE: This tribute to a great pioneer woman, who accomplished something against great odds, was written by one related to her in spirit and by blood. Both are descendants of Joshua and Daniel Read and Jonathan Richardson, heroes of the American Revolution. Miss Anthony was an honorary member of the Rochester Chapter, New York, of our own Daughters of the American Revolution.



We pause in reverent memory of one who has gone to be with Him who doeth all things well. On December 14, 1936, Mr. Frank Dick, a member of the Advisory Committee was called to his Heavenly Home. He was a devoted husband, a loyal friend, a wise counsellor, one who gave generously of his time, knowledge and service for the good of our Society. We shall miss him but his good works will follow him.

The United States Army Band

A Brief History

Captain ROBB S. MACKIE, *Commanding*

THE United States Army Band is a direct descendant of the Famous A.E.F. Band which was formed by General John J. Pershing in Chaumont, France, during the World War, and was reorganized in January 1922. Since this reorganization, it has made musical history, and is now recognized as one of the outstanding military bands of all time.

The duties of The Army Band are so many and so varied that a detailed account of all its endeavors would be impracticable. However, a general idea may be gotten from a brief resume of some of its activities.

The official greeting of visiting Chief Executives, Royalty, Foreign Diplomats and other celebrities, as well as our own National heroes, form one type of duty regularly performed by The Army Band.

Several important Expositions may be included in the long list of Special Events for which The Army Band has played. It was the featured musical organization at the Sesquicentennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1926, and, in 1929 it rose to International prominence by being sent by the United States Government to the Ibero-American Exposition at Seville, Spain, where it further distinguished itself by being presented with the National "Award of Merit" by the King of Spain. While in Europe, the Band was also featured at the International Exposition in Barcelona, and in Madrid a special command program was played for His Majesty, King Alfonso XIII and the Royal Family.

Along with these engagements might be mentioned a more recent Exposition—one small in scope, but of great interest to all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution: The Sesquicentennial Celebration at Yorktown, Virginia, commemorating the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis. At this celebration, The Army Band, in addition

to playing numerous concerts, was designated as the Official Band to greet President Hoover, members of his Cabinet, The Chief of Staff of The Army, Marshal Petain of France and the Governors of the thirteen original States. On the closing day it headed the Grand Military and Naval Parade involving some ten thousand troops which passed in review for the President of the United States. This was one of the most stirring and probably the most spectacular parades in the history of our country.



CAPT. THOMAS F. DARCY, JR., LEADER OF
THE UNITED STATES ARMY BAND

Ordinarily, a concert tour lasting about six weeks is featured each Fall. More than two hundred and thirty cities in forty-one States have been visited in the past. It is a matter of interest that over ten thousand miles were covered on the last tour which extended to the West Coast States. In addition to these concert tours The Army Band is called upon to play for many out-of-town engagements so diversified in character as to preclude a general classification. For example, the "Old Ironsides" Rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City; the Confederate Veterans' Convention in Montgomery, Alabama; the G.A.R. Convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, the unveiling of

the Francis Scott Key Memorial at Ft. McHenry, Maryland, and the Four-Nation Celebration commemorating the dedication of the Restored Old Fort Niagara and the unveiling of the Ruch-Bagot Treaty and La Salle Memorials at Fort Niagara, New York.

In order that the people throughout the country may enjoy the Band's concerts, radio broadcasts comprise a phase of its activities. Regular programs are broadcast each week over the chains of the two major broadcasting companies. In addition to these, special radio programs are frequently rendered in connection with various government departments and such activities as the National Grange, The Future Farmers of America, The Land Grant College Association and for the more prominent patriotic Societies such as the Daughters of the American Revolution. This year the Army Band will dedicate its program to the Daughters of the American Revolution on Washington's Birthday February 22nd, with special surprises to be furnished under the capable guidance of Mrs. Harry K. Daugherty, The National Radio Chairman.

During the summer season public concerts are played daily except Sunday, either on the East Steps of the Capitol, at the Sylvan Theater in the Washington Monument Grounds, or at one of the service hospitals.

In addition to the enviable reputation of the Band as a concert organization, it has become equally famous as a "Marching Band" and its brilliant showing while leading such important processions as the Inaugural Parades of Presidents Coolidge, Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt has brought the Band highest praise from both military and civil sources.

In addition to an intensive Band schedule, several orchestras are maintained and rehearse regularly, including a concert orchestra of forty-five players, a small concert ensemble for receptions, official luncheons, etc., and a dance orchestra which plays for military social functions.

Captain Robb S. MacKie is the Commanding Officer and Administrative head of the organization.

Captain Thomas F. Darcy, Jr., the distinguished leader of the Band, was born May 7, 1895, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where his father was on duty as an Army Band Leader. He first enlisted in the Army at Vancouver Barracks, on May 18, 1912, and served at various posts in this country and in foreign garrisons until he sailed for France with his regiment in June 1917. He became band leader at the age of 22 probably the youngest person in the Army to hold such a position.

While in France Captain Darcy was with his regiment in every action in which it participated. In October, 1918, he was wounded in action in the Argonne offensive. He was cited for "gallant conduct and spirit of self sacrifice" and awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart decorations, the Verdun Medal and the French Fourragere.

As a representative American band leader, he took a composite First Division Band on a concert tour of Italy, touring with the famous Band of the Garde Republique, of France, the Massed "Guards" Bands of Great Britain (Coldstream, Grenadier, Scotch, Welsh and Irish) and the Carribinera Band of Italy.

Captain Darcy was not only born in the service, but is a "product" of the Army in every way. While a student at the Army Music School he achieved an all time honor mark in the Band Leader's course and remained at the Army Music School as a member of the faculty until March 16, 1926, when he was assigned to duty as assistant leader of The Army Band. On July 1, 1935 he became leader of The Army Band, and as such, holds the rank of Captain in the Regular Army of the United States.

The untiring efforts of this administration have made possible the development of a most efficient organization and under its guidance and progressive leadership, the United States Army Band has its face toward the future, and not content to rest on former accomplishments, is pressing forward to ever greater achievements.

Civil Liberty

ARCHIBALD E. STEVENSON

General Counsel, The National Civic Federation

IN Russia, Germany, Italy and in many other countries throughout the world, Civil Liberty does not exist or is being openly or covertly attacked by partisans of Fascist or Communist dictatorships. It is, therefore, of primary importance for us to understand precisely what Civil Liberty is and what should properly be done to protect it.

It will be helpful to an understanding of what we mean by Civil Liberty to seek the fundamental principles upon which our governments are founded in this country.

The British colonists in America, prior to the War of Independence, had had firsthand experience with dictatorial government. They had felt the restrictions imposed upon them by the British Crown and Parliament, not for their own benefit but in the interests of the mercantile class of England. They had observed the depressing effect of absolutism in many continental countries and had even experienced a theocratic despotism in Massachusetts and in some other parts of New England.

Their aspiration, therefore, in shaping their own political institutions was to establish a government that would have a limited though sufficient power to serve their social and economic needs, while leaving to each individual the greatest freedom of action consistent with similar liberty for his fellow-citizens.

These aspirations, vague at first, began to crystallize through the study of such political writers as Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau and others, and found expression in the philosophical concept of the relationship between government and the governed, under which each citizen was recognized as possessing inalienable rights superior to government itself. The theory was then generally accepted that each individual, while living in what was called a "state of nature", originally possessed full sovereign power in his own right. When individuals came together to form the State for their own ben-

efit, each delegated a portion of this sovereignty to the State in order that it might protect him in the free exercise of those powers he reserved to himself.

This principle was tersely described in a resolution adopted by the Democratic Society of the City of New York on January 14, 1795, which said in part:

"Personal security, protection from violence and the enjoyment of civic rights, are claims of the citizen which society is obligated to guarantee. To give efficacy to these rights, society is vested with adequate powers, composed of an aggregation of the rights surrendered by individuals for the safety and preservation of the *residuum*. These powers constitute the sovereignty of the State." (See General Advertiser of New York, January 26, 1795.)

The adoption of this philosophical concept of the dignity of citizenship gave and still gives to the Constitutions of the several States and to that of the United States the distinction of being the most progressive examples of free democratic government. It established the principle that each citizen, in the exercise of his civil liberty, is acting as an independent sovereign, free from governmental interference. It led our people to insist upon the inclusion of Bills of Rights in their several fundamental laws designed to enumerate, for convenience, some, but not all, of their reserve powers. These Bills of Rights almost invariably close with words similar to those of the Ninth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, namely: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

It was to perpetuate these rights of individuals, as well as to guard the respective freedom of minorities and majorities that written Constitutions were adopted by the several States and for the United States.

The civil liberty of a citizen, therefore, is the right to do and say those things which can be done and said without injury to his

fellow-citizens and without depriving them of similar freedom. It is, therefore, a limited right. Its boundaries are fixed by the needs of orderly and organized society. A free government is one in which restrictions are imposed upon individuals only where their action trespasses upon similar rights of others or is injurious to public welfare.

Obviously, there can be no civil liberty without freedom of speech, press and assemblage. These rights are, therefore, guaranteed to American citizens by the Constitutions of the several States; and the Federal Government, by the first Amendment to the Constitution, is prohibited from interfering with them.

The typical guarantee to be found in State Constitutions reads as follows:

"Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press."

Hence, it is the inalienable right of every American citizen to entertain whatsoever opinions he may choose respecting our political, social and economic order or what he thinks it ought to be. It is his right to freely express such opinions, either by word of mouth or in writing in the hope of convincing his fellow-citizens of the correctness of his views. These rights must be preserved at all hazards, not in order to give the citizen the pleasure of hearing himself speak but because only from the conflict of ideas thus expressed can a sound public opinion emerge.

The formation of such public opinion becomes of vital importance under a form of government such as ours because our people knew that government at best is only a mechanism devised to effect compromises between the conflicting views and interests of our population as well as to serve its immediate needs. They knew that changing times and changing conditions might necessitate far-reaching alterations in the powers of government, in their distribution and in the number and jurisdiction of the agencies that administer them. Hence, orderly methods are provided for amendments in our National and State Constitutions nor are there any important

limitations placed upon the nature of the changes such amendments may make.

Thus a new principle was written into our fundamental laws, and that was that not only were the powers of government derived from the consent of the governed but that the governed should exercise their right to alter the forms of authority by peaceful and orderly means. The ballot was substituted for the bullet as a means of altering the forms of government. This is the foundation rock upon which the superstructure of constitutional government in America has been built. Hence civil liberty involves something more than the right of the individual. Under free governments, the will of the majority or legal plurality of voters must control for a stated period and it is an essential of the civil liberty of such a majority or plurality that those whose opinions have not prevailed shall peaceably submit to their defeat at the polls. They must find consolation in the hope that a more prolonged or lucid presentation of their arguments to the public may bring them victory at some future election.

This principle was admirably stated by President Lincoln to the Congress on July 4, 1861. He then said:

"When ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets, there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be the great lesson of peace teaching men that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by a war."

In other words, civil liberty involves not only the liberty of the individual citizen or of the minority to express his or their views but also the liberty of the majority or legal plurality of citizens to determine what shall be the form of government under which they choose to live and the manner in which it shall be administered. Such majority or legal plurality must be able to enjoy this right without fear of coercion from an organized and defeated minority.

The use of speech, writing or assemblage, which threatens the enjoyment of this civil liberty of the majority or plurality is, in fact, an abuse of the freedom of speech, press and assemblage expressly excluded from our constitutional guarantees. It fol-

laws, therefore, that statutes designed to punish such abuses do not violate civil liberty but are designed to make changes in our form of government await the assent of the majority or legal plurality of our people.

Let me take, for example, the activities of the Communist Party of the United States. This so-called "party" is a Section of the Communist International at Moscow. It is not a political party in any true sense of the word but rather an exclusive society of dues-paying members, both citizen and alien, holding its charter from an international body which controls the action of its members and subjects them to its discipline. It is, therefore, a group of individuals acting under alien orders. The avowed object of this society is the establishment of a Soviet regime in the place of the present Government of the United States. To be sure, this is a lawful object if it is to be attained by lawful means, that is to say, by constitutional amendment in the manner prescribed by our fundamental laws.

To accomplish this legally, however, the Communist Party must first win two-thirds of the seats in both Houses of Congress and have control of a majority of the members of the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. So far as I am aware, the Communist Party has never proposed a constitutional amendment to the State or National Constitutions, designed to effect the necessary changes. It expressly seeks to organize the proletariat for the purpose of seizing and destroying our form of government and advocates the use of the general strike and armed uprising whenever it feels it is sufficiently strong and the Government is sufficiently weak to give promise of success.

As a part of this program, it is now active in recruiting unorganized, unskilled and semi-skilled wage earners into revolutionary industrial unions; in building militant, revolutionary oppositions within recognized unions of the American Federation of Labor and in creating Unemployed Councils among those upon relief, with the ultimate hope of leading these forces against the Government of the United States.

Of course, no one who is at all familiar with the facts believes that the Party is as yet in a position to threaten the stability of our Government. Nevertheless, the measures pursued by it, while preparing itself to use the general strike for the above purposes, are such as to constantly disturb industrial peace and, to that extent, retard economic recovery. These measures have cost and are still costing both wage-earners and employers in this country large sums of money. From what has already happened in the great strikes of Toledo, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Woonsocket and in many other industrial centers, it is clear that this movement presents a serious problem to the American people and is a direct challenge to civil liberty itself.

It should scarcely be necessary to point out that a strike is legal if its object is legal but becomes illegal if its object is unlawful. It is an established principle of our law that wage-earners may strike for higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions, union recognition and such other questions as may arise in industrial relations which are the basis of legitimate dispute. If, however, the object of the strike is to paralyze the administration of government or to change its form, it ceases to be lawful. It then becomes an attempt of an organized minority to usurp, through the use of force, the powers of government; and it is, in effect, the substitution of force for law as a method of constitutional amendment. Such coercive methods cannot be tolerated in a free government for they destroy at one blow both civil liberty and democracy.

For the protection of civil liberty, the Congress has adopted a penal statute which provides in part:

"If two or more persons in any State, or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States . . . they shall each be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than six years or both." (Section 6, Title 18, Code of Laws of the United States.)

Various States have adopted penal statutes having similar purposes.

* * *

These statutes are designed to take time by the forelock. They are intended to impede the recruiting of forces within the body politic which seek to veto the decisions of the ballot box by the use of force. They are based upon the conviction that the civil liberty of the majority of citizens is best protected by attempting to check the formation of such forces before they have completed their organization rather than to await a trial of strength on the barricades. Wisely used, such statutes would protect the fundamental principles of civil liberty. They cannot be compared with similar statutes under Fascist, Nazi or Communist Governments because such governments, by their very nature, are not flexible. They are not susceptible of change by the peaceable processes of constitutional

amendment and, therefore, do not permit the people, by orderly discussion, to propose changes in their political or social order.

In this country, under our constitutional provisions, through the expression of public opinion and the exercise of the franchise, we may establish whatsoever form of government we desire and determine the character of the social order we approve. This is civil liberty. Organization with intent to use violence, promoted by word of mouth or in writing, is, on the other hand, destructive of the very liberty which constitutional government has been designed to maintain.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was contributed by the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education.



Junior Groups

Mrs. Alfred E. Karge, Chairman of Junior Group in Milwaukee Chapter, reports proceeds from card party in May, sufficient to send eight deserving boys to summer camp.

Donations at Christmas party for poor families.

At Hallowe'en Pot Luck supper entertained several young members of the S. A. R. Hoping for added interest in the brother Society.

Prospect for this year is the direction of the C. A. R. Society in Milwaukee.

This Junior Group was founded in 1929 by Mrs. Hutchins who is the present advisor.

The Junior Group of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter in Detroit intends to publish a news sheet of chapter news and the chapter in Shrewsburytown in New Jersey has such a paper edited by the chairman of the Junior Group, Mrs. Lucile Hunter.

The Argonne Tree

On the Campus of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama

EDITH ROYSTER JUDD

THE French government sent to America in 1919 for distribution among the states, a number of small oak trees from the Argonne forest. The Woman's Club of Auburn, through its chairman of civics, secured one of these trees for the College. President Charles Coleman Thach accepted the tree which was planted on Memorial Day, April 26, 1919.

Later in that year the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, D. A. R., was given permission to place a granite pillar with a tablet at the tree to mark it as a memorial to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute men who fell overseas in the World War.

Mrs. W. E. Hinds, now residing in Baton Rouge, La., was Regent of the Chapter. There were talks by Major I. S. Spalding, Commandant, and Lieut. John E. Pitts, who had served in the 117th Field Artillery, Dixie Division. Miss Catherine Hare read "In Flanders Field." A year later the chapter placed the guard chain.

The chapter was given a place on the college program in the observance of Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1921. Following a military review of the cadet corps by President Spright Dowell, Major Spalding, Commandant, and Col. Paul B. Malone of Fort Benning, the chapter, with appropriate exercises, placed a marker on the tree from the Argonne, that registered it with the American Forestry Association as one of the famous trees of the country, officially, "The Argonne Tree."

A history of the tree was given by Mrs. Hinds. A double quartette sang the following Consecration Hymn to the tune of America, the words by Mrs. E. R. Miller, Honorary Life Regent of the Chapter:

*Lord of the earth and sky,
As coming years go by,
Long may this stand
As our Memorial Tree,
Sent us from o'er the sea;
Grant it may ever be
Blessed by Thy hand.*



S. L. McNeill, a rehabilitation student, fastened the marker on the tree. During the war Mr. McNeill was in the Signal Corps, attached to the Fifth Marines, Second Division, and was in all the fighting. He was gassed in the Argonne area five days before the armistice.

Major Spalding was the chief speaker of the occasion. He emphasized the significance of the tree as a memorial on the campus of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. There are more than 2,000 stars on the service flag of the college, thirty-seven of them gold stars.

All through the years the college treasurer, Miss M. A. Glenn, a member of the chapter, has been guardian of the tree and of the enclosure about it, where in spring poppies bloom in remembrance.

Suggestion for February Program

Adventure at Mount Vernon

A PHANTASY

by

BESS HEATH OLMSTEAD

On a day in February, when the wind was bleak
and chill,
And the melancholy river, locked beneath the
ice, was still—
I made a pilgrimage, to see the nation's dearest
shrine,
To Mount Vernon, old and fine.
Etched with history, line on line,
Breathing glory, bubbling stories
Like its own old vintage wine—
To Mount Vernon, proudly waiting on its hilltop
by the river,
So serene, and so benign.

Through the gate, and up the roadway, past the
cedars gnarled and old,
Through the frozen boxwood garden, where in
other days there strolled
Happy lovers, hand in hand,
Gallant men and lovely ladies, children in a
merry band.
There at last, the mansion! . . . Grand,
Proud it looked, and somehow royal, as it watched
above the land
And the broad majestic river, silent now, and
crystal-spanned.

Through the mansion then I wandered, peeped
in every lovely room,
Where a sad and gentle gloom
Shot with thoughts of other days,
Spread a somber, tender haze.
And I hoped our country's hero found his quiet
later days
Calm and sweet, in this retreat
He had sought from public gaze:
That he found the peace he sought
And so dearly, hardly bought,
In those never-resting, courage-testing, great,
embattled days.

Stately stairs I climbed, to marvel at the bed-
rooms up above—
Charming rooms we women love.
Saw the beds all canopied, and the little steps
they need
To achieve their dizzy height—
Then . . . I had a sudden impulse, though I
knew it wasn't right. . .
And I felt I must see closer those dear relics of
delight!
So I watched my chance, and slyly, when the
guard was unaware,

Quickly slipped beneath the barrier, and curled
up in a chair
That was beckoning me there. . .
Chair with high back toward the door,
With a great fire-place before.
How I shivered! Too enchanted at my escapade
to keep
Back the chuckles, as I listened. . . Soon I heard
the watchman creep
Down the stairs . . . the great doors closing . . .
heard a key turn in a lock,
Heard a little distant talk.
Then the house grew dark and silent . . . and . . .
I guess . . . I fell asleep.

I awakened with a start. It was late, for in the
sky
Rode a full moon, small and high . . . (1)
Then . . . with startled apprehension I was sud-
denly aware
Of a flood of elfin music, drifting sweetly up the
stair!
Frightened . . . stealthily I stepped
To the stair, and softly crept . . .
Breathless, with heart madly pounding, to the
landing . . . crouching there . . .
And you'll scarce believe, I know, though I swear
that it is so,
What I saw as I peeped over to the stately hall
below!

'Twas a party at its height,
In the mellow candle-light,
Gorgeous beaux and powdered ladies, making
merry in the night!
And at first I thought, dismayed,
'Twas some madcap masquerade,
Larking moderns who had ventured the old
mansion to invade—
For the costumes and the ways, were of olden
golden days.

But I knew I was mistaken when the party started
dancing:
So sedate the bows and curseys, quaint the turn-
ing and advancing
In a lacy-patterned maze.
Mozart's Minuet in G, set the measure rhythmi-
cally
With its leisured, gracious music I had learned
in student days. . .
As I leaned in fascination on the polished
balustrade

I espied one roguish maid
 Who apparently was restive in the stately Minuet,
 And with merry laughter tinkling, and her pretty
 ankles twinkling,
 She essayed a pirouette!
 All the younger folk applauded when she stopped
 to catch her breath,
 But I saw that she was shocking the dear dowagers
 to death!
 Then the hostess, who I knew at once, was Mis-
 tress Washington,
 Interrupted this rare fun:
 "Nellie, child," she said, "I see that you younger
 persons feel
 Quite too frisky for this measure. Would it give
 you greater pleasure
 If the General would lead you in a fast Virginia
 Reel?
 In the study you will find him. Go at once, and
 just remind him
 That he promised to appear
 At your party, Nellie dear!"

Then, in just a moment more, stood a figure at
 the door,
 Clad in garments of black velvet, like the costume
 that he wore
 In the Romney picture. Tall, gray and stately,
 with a smile
 For his darling, Nellie Custis. And the company
 the while
 Bowed and courtesied, and greeted him with
 patent adoration. . . (2)
 Then the music changed to rhythms of a light and
 lilting measure,
 And the dancers took their places, happy faces lit
 with pleasure
 And with gay anticipation. . .

And now comes the tragedy
 Brought by carelessness to me:
 I was leaning on the railing in my eagerness
 to see,
 Looking down the stair well,
 And when Nellie and the General bowed low to
 start the dance,
 Then I took a fatal chance,
 And I leaned too far . . . and fell!
 And I gave a frightened scream,
 Clutched the rail, and closed my eyes. . .
 Then, recovering, looked about me . . . and I
 found to my surprise
 That the dancers all had vanished, like the
 phantoms of a dream!

I could lengthen out my story, tell you how I
 found my way
 To the ghostly lower floor;

How the watchman heard me pounding on the
 locked and bolted door,
 And released me, with his face all round and
 comic with dismay;
 How I found my waiting motor, and drove madly
 through the gloam
 By the frozen white Potomac . . . to my home!
 You may say this was a vision, or a dream. But
 well I know
 That I somehow made connection with a night
 of long ago.
 That's impossible, you say:
 Is it more a marvel, pray,
 Than the feats of modern magic wrought with
 wings and radio?
 For if voices, everywhere,
 Can be plucked out of the air—
 From the land, or sky or water—from the earth's
 remotest place—
 Why can we not catch the echoes of past scenes
 of leisured grace,
 And let Science, with its magic, conquer Time,
 as well as Space!

For the beauty that is timeless, like the music
 that is gone,
 Must live on.
 And some day, we too shall find
 In some fourth-dimension region of the quickening
 racial mind,
 All the beauty of the ages—all the music and
 the grace,
 Subject not to Time and Space.
 As for me, on that fine day, I shall make my
 quiet way
 Out of all the speed and tension of this hurly-
 burly day.
 I shall find a sanctuary from this running to
 and fro
 In the graciousness and charm,
 In the welcome, real and warm,
 Of those scenes of fragrant beauty, made im-
 mortal long ago.

(And I'll finish one experience I never shall
 forget,
 And that's Nellie Custis' party, where they
 danced the Minuet!) (3)

If it is desired, the "Phantasy" may be elabor-
 ated by the addition of incidental music, as fol-
 lows:

¹ Mozart's "Minuet," played off-stage, or in an
 adjoining room, very softly. Continue until line
 "learned in student days." . . .

² An old-time "reel," played softly.

³ A "Minuet," in costume, may follow the poem,
 with good effect.



National Officers and Committees

Approved Schools

The following articles are needed for our approved schools:

Towels—Kitchen, bath and dish. Wash clothes. Bedding—Sheets, mostly single; pillow cases, blankets, other warm bedding in good condition.

Wearing apparel—Handkerchiefs, stockings, socks, mittens, scarfs, blue overalls, all sizes; boy's shirts.

Materials by the yard for girls to use in sewing classes for making dresses.

Toilet supplies—Soap, combs, tooth brushes, tooth powder or paste.

School supplies—Pads of paper, all sizes; pencils, all kinds; note books, all sizes; colored crayons, blackboard crayons, erasers, clips, thumb tacks, penholders and pens, scrap books.

Games—Checkers, marbles, etc.; puzzles for young and old.

Do not send fine linen towels. Everything must be suitable for hard wear and appropriate for working people.

Used clothing, in good condition, for men, women and children, will be acceptable.

Tamassee D. A. R. School in South Carolina is collecting coupons from the following products, with which to obtain electric Laundry Equipment:

Octagon Soap Products, Borden Premium Brand Milks, Kirkman Soap Products, Rumford Baking Powder, Knox Gelatine (Knox cartons count as coupons, as do post cards in Rumford Boxes.)

Tamassee School also needs old silk stockings and silk and rayon underwear for use in their rug weaving department.

Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School in Alabama needs books and school supplies. Great need for a fund to be started to enable school to purchase books for the classroom, as County does *not* furnish books above the second grade.

Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tennessee is desperately in need of funds with which to carry on its work.

Hindman Settlement School at Hindman, Kentucky serves the community as a recreational center without adequate facilities. A recently completed Recreation House needs furnishings and games of all kinds.

Northland College at Ashland, Wisconsin needs \$70 for a typewriter, \$50 for new

Chapel Hymnals, also an electric organ. A market for craft work.

American International College at Springfield, Massachusetts, needs scholarships, a class room building, a men's dormitory and a Chapel.

Maryville College at Maryville, Tennessee needs money for permanent student loan fund.

Hillside School at Marlborough, Massachusetts is for boys only.

Schauffler College at Cleveland, Ohio is for girls only.

KATHARINE MATTHEWS,
National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

Our National Anthem and Its Author

IT is interesting and appropriate that the history of *The Star-Spangled Banner*, our national anthem, should be so interwoven with that of The Flag, itself. The other day I came across a little book written in 1911 by F. S. Key-Smith, a descendant of Francis Scott Key. The title of the work is *Francis Scott Key . . . What Else He Was and Who*. Anyone interested in Flag history should look into it some time if only for the illustrations which include a reproduction of Charles Willson Peale's oil painting of Francis Scott Key, a picture of the original Star Spangled Banner (now in the National Museum at Washington), a facsimile of the original draft of the song (with surprisingly few corrections and revisions—two only, I think), pictures of Samuel Sands who first set the song in type, the old Key home in Georgetown, and of the monument at Francis Scott Key's grave in Mount Olivet cemetery, Frederick, Maryland.

Francis Scott Key is described here as a lawyer, orator, statesman, and diplomat of cultured ancestry. We usually think of him as only a poet and patriot; but one of the aims of Mr. Key-Smith's little book is to present him as a man of varied talents and achievements. We all know the story

of the bombardment of Fort McHenry and of how Francis Scott Key emotionally and almost prayerfully scribbled the first draft of the song on the back of a letter he carried in his pocket. At Baltimore that evening he wrote out the first complete draft of the song. When he mentioned his experience and the song next morning to Judge Nicholson of Baltimore, the Judge insisted on having the song printed immediately. The words were set in type by Samuel Sands in the newspaper office of the *Baltimore American* and *Commercial Daily Advertiser*. Copies of the song were struck off and promiscuously distributed through the streets so that everyone knew of the occasion and the song very quickly. It is said (and a lovely bit of tradition it is) that one Ferdinand Durang, a musician, for the pleasure of a crowd of soldiers either at McCauley's Tavern or at the camp-tents on the outskirts of the city, adapted the words to the old tune of "Anacreon in Heaven," and mounted a chair to render it in fine style. That evening an actress sang it at the Holiday-Street Theatre in Baltimore, and the theater is said to have achieved thereby a national reputation. In two weeks or less, it had reached New Orleans and was publicly played there by a military band. Soon, of course, it was heard in every city and town.

Mr. Key-Smith makes much of the difference between sturdy patriotism and sentimentality and the fact that our national anthem is based on the former. Francis Scott Key wrote other verse (he loved the work of Sir Walter Scott), usually spontaneously scribbled on the backs of old papers and letters. None of his verse, however, seems to have struck the high note achieved in *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

The *Banner* itself measures 32' 10" by 27' 6". It contains eleven holes made by British shots. The *Banner* was made by Mrs. Mary Pinkersgill and her daughter, Mrs. Caroline T. Purdy. Because the flag was so large, the women worked at it spread out on the floor of the malt house of Claggitt's Brewery in Baltimore. Mrs. Purdy said that her mother got down on the floor to place the stars, and that she and her mother superintended the 'tapping'

of it (that is, fastening it to a pole) in "the most secure manner to prevent its being torn away by balls." (Note: See also a Government Publication of 1909, "A Report on the Star-Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, America, Etc.," compiled by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, chief of the Division of Music, Library of Congress.)

VERY EARLY FLAGS IN AMERICA

LESSON I

THIS year's lessons will concern themselves consistently with the essential history of the Flag, a brief sketch of which will be found in *The Flag Manual* issued last year. It should be noted at the outset that we recognize the fact that history and legend or tradition concerning the origin of the Flag are so inextricably intertangled that it would be folly to try to do more than indicate which is the one or the other. Certainly, America's leading historians have not been able to accomplish more than that. Certain of our Flag traditions (and who can say that they are solely tradition?) are beautiful and we have grown to love them. We shall try to indicate in the lessons when materials are legendary and traditional, but we wish to make it entirely clear that we love these traditional materials, just as the scholar loves the century-old ivy on his college buildings and the traditional tales that cluster about every nook and corner of his Alma Mater.

1. *General:* The flying Flag dates only from the Middle Ages. Before that, emperors' banners hung from horizontal crossbars. Before that even, heralds carried metal, wood, or stone figures on top of a pole. We can be fairly certain that tribes have always had some distinctive insignia to distinguish them. Today, we have an interesting set of international agreements about Flags. The black Flag denotes piracy and lawlessness the world over; the white Flag, truce or parley; the yellow Flag, fearful contagious disease and quarantine; the red Flag, extreme anarchy and revolt. Similarly, it has been internationally agreed that a Flag upside down indicates dire distress; a Flag at half mast, mourning and grief; a Flag dipped slightly,

a courteous salute; a Flag hauled down, complete surrender.

2. *First Flags in America*: In 1693, five great national Flags were flying in America: Spanish, French, English, Swedish, and Dutch. Columbus had brought the red, gold, and white Flag of Spain; Cabot, the white Flag with the great red Cross of Saint George (the banner of the crusader Richard Coeur de Lion); Verrazano, the French blue banner with its three golden fleur de lys; Hudson, the Dutch tri-color (orange, white, and blue); and Minuit, the Swedish blue Flag with its gold cross. (*Discover over what territory each Flag flew.*)

After various colonial struggles and wars with the Indians, only two Flags remained, the English and the Spanish. The English Flag had changed in 1603 when Scottish James came to the throne, and now the red Cross of St. George overlaid a white diagonal Cross of St. Andrew on a blue field. This Flag was later called the Union Jack and was very familiar to our colonial ancestors; it was largely used until 1776. You will notice that this British Union Jack had three colors: red, white, and blue. In the south and western sections of America there still flew the brilliant Spanish Flag of Leon and Castile.

(See the *Manual* and Willis Fletcher Johnson's recent book, *The National Flag, A History* (New York, 1930). Also Lesson II: Special Colonial Flags.)

This is the beginning of a New Year. May it bring to Our Flag an increased love and appreciation on the part of American Citizens everywhere.

VIVIAN LEWIS SIGMON,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

A.—Adults Y.—Youth C.—Children

RAINBOW ON THE RIVER (R-K-O)

Bobby Breen, May Robson, Charles Butterworth.

The story of an orphaned boy who was taken care of by his devoted Mammy until he is sent to live with his Grandmother in the north. He

goes through many trials but eventually wins his Grandmother's love. The music all through is very fine. The Hall Johnson Choir and Bobby Breen's voice add greatly to this splendid picture. Family.

LLOYD'S OF LONDON (Twentieth Century-Fox)

Freddie Bartholomew, Madeleine Carroll, Sir Guy Standing.

This historical drama deals with two boys whose friendship continues through life. One becomes a prominent figure in the great firm of Lloyds and the other joining the Navy becomes the famous Lord Nelson. The period chosen is the time of the Napoleonic Wars and the Battle of Trafalgar which made England Mistress of the Seas. This is an absorbing epic picture, built with a fine historical background and with many famous personalities. Excellent for high school study. A. Y. Older children.

CHAMPAGNE WALTZ (Paramount)

Gladys Swarthout, Fred MacMurray, Jack Oakie.

This lavish musical comedy takes an American Orchestra leader to Vienna with his jazz band where he has an engagement next to a waltz place conducted by Franz Strauss and his granddaughter Elsa. Failure comes to the Strauss place and Buzzy who has won the love of Elsa returns with her to America. Miss Swarthout's singing and the dances by Veloz and Yolanda add to this musical production which has an unusual ending in the blending of a symphony orchestra and a jazz band. A. Y.

THE PLOT THICKENS (R-K-O)

James Gleason, Zasu Pitts, Owen Davis Jr.

A mildly entertaining murder mystery in which a teacher and detective solve the mystery of a museum robbery and murder. A. Y.

THAT GIRL FROM PARIS (R-K-O)

Lily Pons, Gene Raymond, Jack Oakie.

A young French prima donna decides she prefers true love and adventure to a wealthy marriage, so she deserts the wealthy impresario at the altar. She escapes with her maid and leaving her she disguises herself as a peasant and rides to Paris with a young American who proves to be a band master sailing the next day. Lily failing to secure a passport sails as a stowaway in the boy's cabin. From here on things happen to make this a lively bit of fun interspersed with Miss Pons' beautiful voice, and operatic selections, as well as popular melodies. A. Y.

GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN (Warner)

George Brent, Barton MacLane, Beverly Roberts.

A drama of the big tree country made in the natural color of the out-of-doors. The action takes

place in the virgin forests of the Pacific Northwest logging country. It is a picture of action throughout with brother pitted against brother. Fine out door photography. A.

MORE THAN A SECRETARY (Columbia)

Jean Arthur, George Brent.

In this comedy Miss Arthur, the proprietess of a secretarial school, meets the editor of a health magazine. During his absence she changes the policy of the magazine thereby disrupting the business. The climax comes aboard a yacht and is a quadrangle mixup. A.

THREE SMART GIRLS (Universal)

Deanna Durbin, Binnie Barnes, Alice Brady, Charles Winninger.

A good cast and beautiful settings in this picture show how three young girls by their scheming reunite their divorced parents. This picture introduces the 13 year old singing marvel Deanna Durbin. A. Y. Older children.

HAPPY GO LUCKY (Republic)

Phil Regan, Evelyn Venable, Jed Prouty.

A young American tenor is mistaken for a missing young aviator suspected of selling a valuable aviation secret. The many escapades of the singer make this picture very entertaining. Phil Regan plays the dual role and sings exceptionally well. A. Y.

HEADIN' FOR THE RIO GRANDE (Grand National)

Tex Ritter, Eleanore Stewart, William Desmond.

The story itself is typically western and deals with two cowboys heading for the Rio Grande. It has hard riding, gun-play, hand to hand combats and should appeal to western adherents. A. Y.

THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS (R-K-O)

Barbara Stanwick, Preston Foster, Barry Fitzgerald.

This drama pictures Dublin in the Spring of 1916 and deals with the Easter Week Rising that marked the beginnings of the present Irish Free State. It centers around a young Commandant and his wife, their suffering and distress during his service with the volunteers. The title is very apt as it takes its name from the flag under which the Citizen Army fought. An outstanding picture. A. Y.

THE PLAINSMAN (Paramount)

Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur, Charles Bickford.

The Plainsman is excellent entertainment and will make young and old relive an era that has faded into history. It shows the strife of the

western plainsmen in trying to make the country safe from the Indians. It thrillingly depicts the adventures of Wild Bill Hickok and Buffalo Bill Cody when they frustrate the plans of unscrupulous whites to sell munitions to the Indians. The Plainsman gives us a magnificent view of the West with its spacious lands and herds of roving buffaloes. Recommended for schools and libraries. A. Y. Older children.

WHITE HUNTER (20th Century-Fox)

Warner Baxter, Gail Patrick, Wilfred Lawson.

Capt. Clark Rutledge is an exiled Englishman into whose custody, as leader of an African hunting expedition, are placed the lives of the munition magnate, his wife and daughter who was responsible for his exile. Rutledge lets them know that they are in his power. He saves the daughter's life a couple of times, she becomes his wife and the others return to England. Beautiful tropical scenery. A. Y.

AFTER THE THIN MAN (M-G-M)

William Powell, Myrna Loy, Elissa Landi.

Not directly a sequel, the plot of this picture is similar to the first one. It has the amateur detective Nick Charles and his wife Nora and the well remembered little dog Asta further adventuring in the field of baffling crime solution. A. Y.

GOLD DIGGERS OF 1937 (First National)

Dick Powell, Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell.

A black and white revue, featuring scores of pretty girls, a lot of music and dancing to make up the amusement of this musical spectacle. The story deals with two rascals who inveigle an insurance agent into selling a million dollar policy to a ready-to-die producer. A. Y.

THE GREAT O'MALLEY (Warner Brothers)

Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart, Sybil Jason.

A character drama dealing with a bullheaded policeman who refuses to obey his superior officer. The chief disciplines him by assigning him to safeguard a school crossing where he learns to temper his sense of duty into mercy. A. Y.

STOWAWAY (20th Century-Fox)

Shirley Temple, Robert Young, Alice Fay.

This time Shirley appears as the orphaned child of missionaries in China. We find her in Shanghai and then Sangchow when bandits attack the town; here she is befriended by an American. They travel to America with many pleasant adventures. Altogether this is one of Shirley's best pictures. Family.

ONE IN A MILLION (20th Century-Fox)

This production marks the screen debut of Sonja Henie and the settings are constructed for

Miss Henie's skating exhibitions. The story deals with American boys and girls having fun in the Alps. It combines romance, comedy, and thrills with music and skating. A. Y.

SHORTS

DEADLY FEMALES (R-K-O)

Struggles to Live Series.

Excellent microscopic studies of a spider spinning a web to enmesh her victim, the trap door spider that nests in the ground, the deadly fencing of two scorpions. Family and Junior Matinee.

GOPHER TROUBLE (Universal)

An amusing cartoon in which Miss Henrietta Hen is disturbed by a gopher and sets Oswald Rabbit on his trail. Family and Junior Matinee.

SKIING IS BELIEVING (Columbia)

Excellent descriptions and demonstrations of the art of skiing from the work of beginners to the difficult maneuvers of the expert. Family and Junior Matinee.

YELLOWSTONE PARK (M-G-M)

FitzPatrick Travel Talk.

In this gorgeous colored short one sees the wonders of the great Yellowstone in a series of pictures of the skies, cascades, forests and mountains, as well as "Old Faithful." Family and Junior Matinee also schools.

SUS-TI-KA (DuWorld)

This beautiful short takes one on a trip through the Trinity Country, known as America's Switzerland, Castle Crag Wilderness Park and Lassen Volcanic National Park. The shots of animal life as well as the mountain scenery make this an interesting and educational picture. Family, Junior Matinee.

TOURING BRAZIL (20th Century-Fox)

Magic Carpet Series.

Beautiful scenes of Rio de Janeiro, an excursion to a gold mine, a jungle swamp to witness an alligator round up and a rubber plantation. Family.

ROBINSON CRUSOE (Columbia)

This splendid short dealing with the life of Robinson Crusoe was taken on the actual island that Defoe used in the Caribbean Sea. It will be most interesting to all children. Family.

SYMPHONY IN SNOW (Educational)

Exciting views of Swiss guides climbing the Swiss Jungfrau. Exquisite snow and ice scenes. An unusual film. Family and Junior Matinee.

POPULAR SCIENCE NO. 2 (Paramount)

An exceptionally fine short in color demonstrating recent developments in modern science as

seen in finger printing, patents, microscopic studies, aviation and radio. Family and Junior Matinee.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

THE mail of this Chairman for the past few weeks, has contained so much of interest that she finds it hard to choose what is best to tell you about.

From a Chapter Regent in Arkansas comes the good news that five clubs have been started in her city. The State Chairman interviewed the State Commissioner of Education who has given his written permission to organize our clubs in any school. It is a pleasure to add this state to those furthering this patriotic work.

The State Regent of Colorado writes that she is all enthused over the work and feels sure each Chapter will start at least one club, which has been her goal. A club that was started last year by a teacher in Pueblo now has 48 members, and she states that during the base-ball series when they were allowed a radio in the auditorium, they missed a club meeting while listening to one of the games and the members were terribly put-out, for they thought they should have had their club meeting regardless. This teacher said the children she chose for her club were "the worst element in the school and now they were perfect little angels," for they realized if they did anything wrong it reflected on their club.

The State Chairman of New Jersey held two Round Table luncheons in different parts of the state to which the Chapters in that locality were asked to send their Chairmen and any who were interested, to come and hear of the work and discuss plans for carrying it on.

From New York word came that the Junior American Citizens groups assisted in the cast of a pageant given by a Chapter and also acted as pages. One group of clubs was taken to see the Hall of Fame in New York University where the statues of the heroes for whom they had named their clubs could be seen.

A Detroit teacher told me in the fall, "We felt that our club work last year was very effective."

A Chapter Regent wrote, "These clubs are the need of the hour." How true this is and if we had worked harder with these clubs ever since they were organized in 1902, the young people of to-day would be better patriotically trained to combat the forces that are working to destroy our nation.

The Indiana State Chairman says, "My best boosters in the schools here are the teachers, for they say it is a help in their teaching."

Your Chairman feels as the State Chairman of California wrote, "It is help at this work that I want, and help that I must have, if we are to put our shoulder to the wheel, and put over the biggest piece of work, that has been the privilege of the D.A.R. Chapters to do, that of training our youth for the future citizens of America."

The State Chairman of Connecticut writes, "My teachers are all so enthusiastic about the clubs, I have them in all the grades in my city. Also have them started in the Parochial Schools with great success." This Chairman also told that she was trying to have Regents and their Chairmen visit the schools that have clubs, so that they would get the vision of the work and start clubs in their own towns.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania has visited the State Board of Education and taken up the work of the Junior American Citizens with them.

The clubs in Norfolk, Virginia, have their meetings in the Museum and show the D.A.R. lantern slides every other month. While the pictures are being shown they ask the children questions and it is felt that they learn a great deal of the early history in this way.

From a Chapter Chairman in Minnesota comes the story of a little Mexican girl, who after repeating the Pledge to the Flag said, "But that isn't my flag" and then this Chairman explained to her that the flag with the green stripe was her native flag and would always remain dear to her, but as long as the Stars and Stripes were protecting her, giving her daddy a job, letting her attend good schools and enjoy her home and the associations in the Settlement House, she would want to express her love for the flag as the Americans do it. Such

training as this, will certainly make our little foreign born club members realize that it is a privilege to be living under our flag.

Trust this will give you some helpful ideas in extending this very worth while work and will leave the following thought with you from a National Vice-Chairman, who is also State Chairman of Illinois. "Let us instill the spirit of honor and justice of the youth of 1776 with the Junior American Citizens of 1937, that they, will know that 'Right makes Might'".

BEATRICE T. L. WISNER,
National Chairman.

D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

AS originally outlined by Continental Congress, the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage contest was open to any senior public high school in the United States. A variation has been developed in a few states, where D.A.R. chapters present the contest to the schools located near them. But basically, the idea is meant to be a means of inspiration to the greatest possible number of young people, and this is accomplished best by announcing the plan in every school, regardless of its location. There is no way of compelling a State Chairman to do this; it is a suggestion. Uniformity in selecting the recipients of our award is advisable. In this State-wide plan, besides the immediate result to the young people, there is the advantage to our own Society of an enlarged field for future development. Please note these details.

1. The choice in each public high school must be made on or before February 22nd—and the girl's name sent to the State Chairman by March 1st. Names received after that date are ineligible. The name of each State's representative must reach the National Chairman by March 20th. The method of their final selection is determined by the State Chairman.

2. The girls will be received by the National Committee on Friday evening, April 16th, from 7 to 9 o'clock in the Lee House, 15th and L Streets, where they will be

entertained until after breakfast on Tuesday following. These are the reasons:

A. Hotel rooms are not released until late in the day. Receiving the girls earlier, with no place to put them, results in confusion and discomfort.

B. Receiving them at any hour wastes their time and ours. We cannot begin to entertain them until we have them all, to be entirely fair, and we cannot permit them to begin their sightseeing alone. Therefore, from their homes until registered with us on Friday evening, each girl remains in charge of her State-appointed guardian.

3. Arriving baggage may be left at the Union Station in charge of a representative of the Lee House, who will have it in readiness for the girls there when they are registered. Returning, it may be left with the hotel porter, who will send it to a designated place in the Union Station.

4. After breakfast on Tuesday, April 20th, the girls will be ready to be returned to the care of their State Chairmen, or those appointed by them. Many State luncheons are planned for Tuesday, and it gives an opportunity to develop acquaintance between members and your Pilgrims. The State Chairman is responsible for placing the girl on the train for home. We shall have train hostesses for those traveling to distant points.

5. Please do not try to entertain your Pilgrim while she is in charge of the National Committee. We want to give them all the same experiences, and to keep them together.

6. Each State is requested to send \$5.00 to the National Chairman, which will be used for corsages to wear on opening night of Congress, the official picture of the group, the identifying feather, the ribbon badge and candy. These will be presented to each girl as gifts from her State. The States are requested also to advance the traveling expenses, transportation and meals for her round trip, and to present the bill to the Treasurer General, who will reimburse each State. Any other gifts are to be made directly to your Pilgrim.

7. The certificate of health must be dated not earlier than the day before the girl leaves home. We found it necessary to hospitalize two girls this year, whose cer-

tificates of good health were proper, but dated a month before we received them. This is not only expensive but dangerous.

8. Each girl's parents or guardian must sign a waiver of our Society's liability in case of accidents. We shall use every safeguard, but must be protected from damage suits. These waivers will be sent to the State Chairmen in time to be mailed to the winning girls; also complete instructions to guide the girls in preparing for the trip.

Merely announcing this contest will not make it a great success. It requires cultivating. After the plan is explained in a school, there are many ways to develop its value. Anything which will create favorable interest is worth doing; but one outstanding method is a generous use of the committee poster, samples of which were sent to all the States. Some Chapters are buying framed pictures at the ten cent stores, discarding the prints, and framing the poster before it is presented to the high school. Some schools are making frames for their posters in the Manual Training rooms.

One 1936 Pilgrim has spoken on the radio twenty times; one Chapter is sponsoring 30 schools; one State Chairman has distributed more than 200 posters.

Your enthusiasm is needed too.

EDITH SMITH KIMBELL,
National Chairman.

National Membership

THE following data have been received at the office of Registrar General and will be placed in the Library. Since they are of genealogical interest and unavailable to those not having access to our unequalled unpublished records, permission is granted to publish them in our Magazine as a part of our National Membership report.

The following Revolutionary War officers and soldiers who served at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1775, attended the fiftieth anniversary celebration of that event in Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 17, 1825, as the guests of the Commonwealth.

Each man was allowed the sum of \$3 and

\$1 for every mile traveled to and from said city or town. This list of names, towns, miles from Boston, total amount received and signatures on the receipts is a most interesting document. It is attested by Fred W. Cross, Military Archivist of Boston. A

photostat copy of this list is presented by Miss Isabel Myrth and indexed by Mrs. Jason Waterman, both of Columbia Chapter, D. A. R., Washington, D. C. The photostat copies were secured through the courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Roll of the Officers and Soldiers who were in the Battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th of June, 1775, and reported themselves to the Acting Quartermaster General, agreeably to a Resolve of the Legislature passed June 16th, 1825.

Name	Town	Miles from Boston	Amount and Total	Signature on Receipt
Josiah Pierce	Buckland	120	\$12-\$15	Josiah Pierce
John Holden	Leicester	50	\$5-\$8	Gurdon Woodward
Isaac Livermore	Ward	50	\$5-\$8	Waldo Flint
Obadiah Perry	Westford	20	\$2-\$5	O Perry
Daniel Jackson	Newton	10	\$1-\$4	Daniel Jackson
John Hart	S. Reading	10	\$1-\$4	John Hart
Thomas Emerson	S. Reading	10	\$1-\$4	Thos. Emerson
Tilley Mead	Barre	60	\$6-\$9	Tilly Mead
Abel Parmenter	Sudbury	20	\$2-\$5	John Jones (per order)
Amos Foster	Tewksbury	20	\$2-\$5	Amos Foster
James Dalrymple	Marlboro	30	\$3-\$6	James Dalrymple
James Frost	Cambridge	..	\$3	James Frost
Isaac Goodenow	Lincoln	15	\$1.50-\$5.50	Isaac Goodenough
Samuel Lawrence	Groton	35	\$3.50-\$6.50	Wm. Spenner (per order)
Holland Wood	Walpole	20	\$2-\$5	Holland Wood
Jonathan Clark	Abington	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	Jo Clark
John Pushee	Westford	30	\$3-\$6	Ebenezer Prescott (per order)
Abraham Childs	Groton	35	\$3.50-\$6.50	William Shepherd (per order)
Aaron Noyes	Andover	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	David Pettengill
Neverson Hastings	Brookfield	65	\$6.50-\$9.50	Geo. W. Ward
Thomas Bixby	Francistown, N. H.	60	\$6-\$9	Peter Clark
William Campbell	Francistown, N. H.	60	\$6-\$9	Peter Clark (per order)
Jonah Howe	Shrewsbury	40	\$4-\$7	Nymphas Pratt
Job Spoffard	Berlin	35	\$3.50-\$6.50	Job Spofford
Nathan Johnson	Berlin	35	\$3.50-\$6.50	Job Spofford (per order)
Joseph Greeley	Nottingham, West, N. H.	40	\$4-\$7	Jos Greeley
Elijah Simons	Chaplin, Conn.	95	\$9.50-\$12.50	Benj. Huntington
Jonas French	Dunstable	35	\$3.50-\$6.50	Jonas French
Wm. French	Dunstable	35	\$3.50-\$6.50	Wm French
Elisha Parker	Hopkinton, N. H.	70	\$7-\$10	Elisha Parker
Daniel Ingersoll	Keene, N. H.	80	\$8-\$11	David Ingersoll
Nath'l Thwing	Brookfield	60	\$6-\$9	Nathaniel (his X mark) Twing
Daniel Brown	Moltonboro, N. H.	120	\$12-\$15	Daniel Brown
Isaac Andrews	Hillsboro, N. H.	75	\$7.50-\$10.50	Nahum Baldwin
Solomon Twist	Boston	..	\$3	Solomon Twist
Richard Gilchrist	Dublin, N. H.	70	\$7-\$10	Richard Gilchrist
Josiah Cleveland	Owego, N. Y.	350	\$35-\$38	Josiah Cleveland
John Ware	Deerfield	100	\$10-\$13	John Ware
James Clark	Lebanon, Conn.	100	\$10-\$13	Fr's Wattles
John Wright	BillERICA	20	\$2-\$5	John Wright
Timothy Gordon	Newbury	40	\$4-\$7	Timothy Gordon
Francis Mitchell	New Ipswich, N. H.	50	\$5-\$8	Francis (his X mark) Mitchell
Sam'l R. Trevett	Boston	..	\$3	Sam'l R. Trevett
William Harris	Marblehead	15	\$1.50-\$4.50	Sam'l R. Trevett
Henery Hamson	Marblehead	15	\$1.50-\$4.50	Sam'l R. Trevett

Name	Town	Miles from Boston	Amount and Total	Signature on Receipt
Elias Bacon	Boston	..	\$3	Elias Bacon
Nehemiah Abbot	Lincoln	15	\$1.50-\$4.50	Nehemiah Abbot
Samuel Ivers	Boston	..	\$3	S. Ivers
Joseph Dane	Andover	20	\$2-\$5	Joseph Dane
Jeduthan Wellington	W. Cambridge	5	\$.50-\$3.50	J. Wellington
Benjamin Webber	Gloucester	30	\$3-\$6	Benjamin Webber
John Stevens	Greenwich	75	\$7.50-\$10.50	John Stevens
Uriah Wright	Beverly	20	\$2-\$5	Uriah Wright
Azariah Dickinson	Boston	..	\$3	Azariah Dickinson
Jacob Frost	Norway, Me.	150	\$15-\$18	Jacob Frost
Benjamin Butman	Dixmont, Me.	220	\$22-\$25	Benj Butman
Benjamin Bullard	Hopkinton	30	\$3-\$6	Charles Bullard (per order)
David Parker	Reading	20	\$2-\$5	Elisha Parker
Daniel Nutting	Westford	30	\$3-\$6	Daniel Nutting
Aaron Haynes	Princeton	50	\$5-\$8	Aaron Haynes
Caleb Abbot	Andover	20	\$2-\$5	Sent by mail to Mr. Swift
Elnathan Sawtell	Groton	35	\$3.50-\$6.50	Elnathan Sawtell
Samuel Jones	Sudbury	20	\$2-\$5	John Jones
John Brett	Newburyport	40	\$4-\$7	John Coffin
Samuel Bassett	Keene, N. H.	80	\$8-\$11	John Wood
Simeon Tyler	Camden, Me.	250	\$25-\$28	Simeon Tyler
Theodore Gridley	Paris, N. Y.	260	\$26-\$29	Sam'l Gilman
Ebenezer Peabody	Boxford	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	Stephen Peabody
Nath'l Rice	East Sudbury	15	\$1.50-\$4.50	Eli Sherman
Wm. Davis	Haverhill	30	\$3-\$6	John Cogswell
Sampson Wood	Groton	35	\$3.50-\$6.50	Sampson Wood
John Hoppin	Templeton	60	\$6-\$9	John Hoppin
Moses Blood	Pepperell	40	\$4-\$7	Joseph Brees
Moses Richardson	Concord	20	\$2-\$5	Edward Miles
Samuel Wheeler	Concord	20	\$2-\$5	Elisha Wheeler
Daniel Lake	Rindge, N. H.	60	\$6-\$9	Daniel Lake
John Goodridge	Leominster	40	\$4-\$7	David Goodridge
Stephen Amory	Winchendon	60	\$6-\$9	Stephen Emery
Enos Lake	Rindge, N. H.	60	\$6-\$9	Daniel Lake
Abram Hager	Princeton	50	\$5-\$8	Abram Hager
Jona. Stevens	Andover	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	Nath'l Stevens
Isaac Wright	Dumstable	40	\$4-\$7	Isaac Wright
Nehemiah Wright	Nelson, N. H.	75	\$7.50-\$10.50	N. Wright
Moses Bennett	New Gloucester, Me.	135	\$13.50-\$16.50	M. Bennett
John Barker	Andover	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	Stephen Barker
Russell Dewey	Westfield	110	\$11-\$14	Sent by mail to Jas Fowler
Josiah Seward	Sullivan, N. H.	90	\$9-\$12	Nath'l Evans
Samuel Seward	Sullivan, N. H.	90	\$9-\$12	Nath'l Evans
Ivory Hovey	Boxford	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	Ivory Hovey
Ephraim Robbins	Lancaster	40	\$4-\$7	E. Robbins
Henry Gates	Hubbardston	55	\$5.50-\$8.50	William Cary
William Cary	Oxford	55	\$5.50-\$8.50	David Pattengill
Ezekial Wardwell	Andover	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	J. Farley
Abraham Perkins	Ipswich	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	William Low
William Low	Gloucester	30	\$3-\$6	Elias Nashet Derby
John Burnham	Londonderry, N. H.	40	\$4-\$7	J. Coolidge
John Coolidge	Natic	20	\$2-\$5	Sam Shaw
John Cook	Newburyport	40	\$4-\$7	S. F. Smith
Benjamin Gould	Newburyport	40	\$4-\$7	Elisha Glidden
Joshua Yeomans	Norwich, Conn.	90	\$9-\$12	Daniel (his X mark)
Daniel Somerby	Newburyport	40	\$4-\$7	Somerby
Isaac E. Ely	Charlestown, N. H.	100	\$10-\$13	Wall
Enos Reynolds	Boxford	25	\$2.50-\$5.50	Samuel S. Reynolds
William Warren	Worcester	40	\$4-\$7	Wm. Manning

(To be continued in March)

Special National Committee For Junior Membership

Chairmen of Junior Groups Within Chapters as of December 1936

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley Hills Mrs. Martyn F. Warner, 1042 Osford St., Berkeley.
 Eschscholtzia Miss Amelia Neal Hughes, 806 N. Edinburgh Ave., Los Angeles.
 Los Angeles Mrs. Kent Redwine, 3340 Durand Drive, Hollywoodland, Los Angeles.

COLORADO

Peace Pipe Miss Marguerite Matson, 816 Steele St., Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Freelove Baldwin Stow Mrs. Burt Watkyns, 806 Boston Ave., Bridgeport.
 Mary Clap Wooster Mrs. G. Harold Welch, 450 Humphrey St., New Haven.
 Mary Silliman Mrs. Donald MacIntyre, Greens Farms.
 Mary Silliman Miss Ila G. Grover, 207 Washington Ave., Bridgeport.
 Ruth Hart Mrs. Willis R. Cone, 118 Hillcrest Terrace, Meriden.

DELAWARE

Caesar Rodney Miss Esther France, 1408 Woodlawn Ave., Wilmington.

FLORIDA

Princess Hirrihiqua Regent—Mrs. Chas. A. Blake, 1101 32nd Ave. N., St. Petersburg.
 Pensacola Mrs. W. Logan Hill, 1806 E. Blount St., Pensacola.
 { Miss Lydia Craig, 2525 Oak St., Jacksonville (Ass't).

GEORGIA

Elijah Clarke Mrs. Harry Talmadge, Athens.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Mrs. Alexander L. Darraugh, 4710 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.
 Fort Dearborn Miss Gertrude B. Lammers, 2255 Orrington Ave., Evanston.

INDIANA

Caroline Scott Harrison Mrs. Claus H. Best, 5345 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis.
 Dorothy Q Miss Esther Johnson, Crawfordsville.
 John Paul Miss Mildred Perry, Madison.
 Mary Penrose Wayne Mrs. Charles H. Keller, 304 S. Cornell Circle, Ft. Wayne.
 Mississinewa Miss Margaret Miller, Portland.

IOWA

Abigail Adams Mrs. Steele Blake, 4218 Center St., Des Moines.

KANSAS

Atchison Miss Alzada Bixler, 1103 N. 10th St., Atchison.
 Susannah French Putney Miss Mercedes Stratford, 505 Dennison St., Manhattan.

KENTUCKY

Bryan Station Committee { Mrs. R. C. Ware, 215 Irvine Road, Lexington.
 { Mrs. Frank V. McChesney, 210 Desha Rd., Lexington.
 { Miss Mildred Webb, 255 E. Maxwell St., Lexington.
 Jemima Johnson Mrs. William Blanton, Paris.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dorothy Brewer Miss Adrienne Smith, 19 Owatonna St., Auburndale.
 Hannah Winthrop Miss Marcia B. Eddy, 17 Hillcrest Road, Belmont.
 Lydia Partridge Whiting Miss Geneva Brown, 24 Saxon Terrace, Newton Highlands.
 Mystic Side Miss Constance Southworth, 35 Sammet St., Everett.
 Old Belfry Miss Helen Symonds, 30 Woodlawn Ave., Wellesley Hills.
 Old Blake House Mrs. John W. Sternberg, 78 Bird St., Dorchester.

MICHIGAN

Fort Pontchartrain Mrs. John G. Searls, 19322 Stratheona Drive, Detroit.
 Louisa St. Clair Mrs. William F. Streit, 16540 Wisconsin Ave., Detroit.

MISSOURI

Elizabeth Benton (R) Mrs. O. M. Sherman, 1211 W. 61st St., Kansas City.
 Fort San Carlos Mrs. W. R. Tuley, 7260 Princeton Ave., University City.

NEBRASKA

Omaha (R) Mrs. B. B. Davis, 1502 S. 32nd Ave., Omaha.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Rumford Mrs. Gilman Crowell, 51 Washington St., Concord.

NEW JERSEY

Bergen Mrs. H. Ward Doeblor, 20 Sidney Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 *Jemima Cundict (R) Mrs. Lee W. Lemon, 35 University Court, S. Orange.
 Shrewsbury Towne Mrs. H. H. Hunter, 28 Gillespie Ave., Fair Haven.

NEW YORK

Captain John Harris (R) Mrs. C. C. McNitt, 106 N. Broad St., Norwich.
 Ellen Hardin Walworth Miss Cecelia Cowherd, Hotel Wellington, N. Y.
 Genl. Nathaniel Woodhull Miss Marguerite Bowers, 254 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn.
 Golden Hill Miss Frances D. Mayers, 709 W. 169th St., N. Y. (Ch. protom).
 John Jay Miss M. Elsie Shakespeare, 225 W. 23rd St., N. Y.
 Katharine Pratt Horton
 Buffalo Mrs. Leo Block, 58 Brantford Pl., Buffalo.
 New Netherland Junior Auxiliary.
 New Rochelle Mrs. O. G. Hanson, 21 Fifth Ave., Pelham.
 Richmond County Mrs. H. Dean Smith, 2nd St., New Dorp, Staten Island.
 Ruth Floyd Woodhull Junior Committee.
 Staten Island Miss Eleanor B. Johnson, 154 Wardwell Ave., Westerleigh, S. I.
 Wiltwyck Miss Catherine McCommons, Gov. Clinton Apts., Kingston.
 Women of '76 Miss Edith Friend, 196 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA

5 Charlotte Chapters Mrs. Carlyle Gee, Eastover, N. C.

OHIO

Amanda Barker Devin Miss Grace Beckwith, Malta.
 Canton Mrs. Homer Giessen, 125 21st St., N. W., Canton.
 Capt. Wm. Hendricks Mrs. Ray R. King, 421 Mt. Vernon, Marion.
 Columbus Mrs. Robert B. Jackson, 186 Arizona St., Columbus.
 Cuyahoga Falls Mrs. Helen Brunner, 2123 18th St., Cuyahoga Falls.
 Dolly Todd Madison Mrs. Willis Davidson, 148½ Frost Pkway., Tiffin.
 Fort Industry Mrs. Gerald B. Schneider, 1932 Shenandoah Rd., Toledo.
 Jonathan Dayton Miss Marie Andrew, 1578 Wayne Ave., Dayton.
 Lagonda Mrs. P. G. Uhlman, 19 W. Perrin Ave., Springfield.
 Marietta Mrs. Mary Beam Pinkerton, 216-5th St., Marietta.
 Moravian Trail Mrs. Ralph Philpot, Adena.
 Muskingum Miss Mary E. Stevenson, Dresden.
 Rebecca Griscom Mrs. Karl Krug, 621 St. Clair Ave., East Liverpool.
 Urbana Mrs. Ross Neese, Urbana.
 Ursula Wolcott Mrs. Norman W. Reed, 2439 Drummond Rd., Toledo.
 Western Reserve Mrs. M. E. Steinhilber, 3175 Scarborough Rd., Cleveland Heights.

OKLAHOMA

Chickasha Miss Mary H. Bailey, 728 S. 8th St., Chickasha.
 Oklahoma City Mrs. Jack R. Caughron, 2001 N. W. 16th St., Oklahoma City.
 Tulsa Miss Marcia Acosta, 1616 S. Detroit, Tulsa.

OREGON

Chintimini Miss Shirley Wheeler, Pi Beta Phi House, Corvallis.
 Lucinda Cox Brown Mrs. Philip J. Gambee, 4211 N. E. Siskiyou., Portland.
 Multnomah Mrs. Allyne F. Pratt, 7824 S. E. 27th Ave., Portland.
 Portland Mrs. Charles C. Arveson, 2314 N. E. 11th Ave., Portland.
 Umatilla (R) Miss Rose L. Hamilton, Hamilton Terrace, Pendleton.
 Wahkeena Mrs. Martha M. Starrett, Embassy Apt., 2015 Flanders St., Portland.
 Willamette (R) Mrs. Franklin E. Smith, 3204 N. E. Fremont St., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA

Berks County	Miss Theodora Heizmann, 318 N. 5th St., Reading.
*Jephtha Abbott	(R) Mrs. Joseph J. Klumpp, 6475 Lancaster Ave., Overbrook.
Pittsburgh	Mrs. John J. Manly, 1620 Vance Ave., Coraopolis.
Queen Alliquippa	Miss Ruth Rankin, 1510 Bailey Ave., McKeesport.
Valley Forge	Mrs. J. Kenneth Stauffer, 832 DeKalb St., Norristown.
Yorktown	(Ch. Mrs. W. A. Dice, 109 N. Rockburn, York. Co-Ch. Mrs. H. B. Pownall, R. D. 5, York.

RHODE ISLAND

State Junior Assembly	Miss Alice E. Casey, 122 Elton St., Providence, (Pres.)
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TENNESSEE

*Sarah Hawkins	(R) Mrs. L. L. Copenhaver, Johnson City.
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TEXAS

Jane Douglas	Mrs. Viola Cassidy Atkinson, 6940 Lakewood, Dallas.
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VIRGINIA

Dorothea Henry	Mrs. Curtis Bishop, Danville, c/o Averett College.
Great Bridge	Miss Eloise D. Hunter, 240 W. Freemason St., Norfolk.
Washington-Lewis	Mrs. Charles B. McDaniel, Wakefield Apt., Fredericksburg.

WASHINGTON

Marcus Whitman	Mrs. A. M. Glassberg, 824 Hoyt Ave., Everett.
Narcissa Whitman	Mrs. Doree Laurent, 309 S. 9th Ave., Yakima.
Rainier	Mrs. T. F. Houlehan, 3915 East Pine, Seattle.
University of Washington	Mrs. L. E. Mark, 4526-11th Ave., N. E., Seattle.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee	Mrs. Elmer Viel, 2570 N. 91st St., Wauwatosa.
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* Indicates chapters composed entirely of Juniors.



Attention

One page will be reserved for Junior news items in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. Chairmen of Junior Groups within Chapters and Chairmen of Junior and Page Committees are requested to send anything of heart interest and constructive value to the office of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, Memorial Continental Hall, marked "Junior news items". A duplicate copy should always be sent to the Director, Mrs. W. H. Pouch, for her records.

The Committee is most grateful for this privilege of bringing the Junior members to the attention of the Society and trust that added subscriptions from Seniors and Juniors alike will attest to the very real value of this new and important branch of D. A. R. activities.

Chapter Work Told Pictorially

Reports on Chapter activities can be carried in the Magazine by pictures only. To avoid delays and mistakes send a fifty word caption carefully worded and plainly written—more than fifty words cannot be used. On the back of the pictures please write the name of the Chapter, city and state. Two pictures will be accepted provided the Chapter desires to pay \$6.00 to cover the cost of the second cut.



MAHANTANGO CHAPTER, POTTSVILLE, PENNA., UNVEILED A MARKER AT JACOBS CHURCH, PINE GROVE, PENNA., IN MEMORY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS AND OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO LIE BURIED HERE



REBECCA STODDERT CHAPTER, EL PASO, TEXAS, GAVE A LUNCHEON HONORING THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. BECKER, DURING HER VISIT TO EL PASO. FROM RIGHT TO LEFT: MRS. LEAR, WIFE OF BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN LEAR, COMMANDER AT FORT BLISS; THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. WM. A. BECKER; MRS. JOHN CAREY HAYES, ACTING REGENT; AND MR. CASTEEL, MAYOR PRO TEM



JUNE 9TH, 1936 THE INDEPENDENCE HALL CHAPTER OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., PLACED A BRONZE MARKER ON THE TOMB OF COLONEL JACOB MORGAN, IN ST. THOMAS' CHURCH YARD, MORGANTOWN, PENNA. GEORGE AND CAROLINE MURRAY OF THE NINTH GENERATION UNVEILED THE TABLET. FOUR GENERATIONS TOOK PART IN THE CEREMONIES



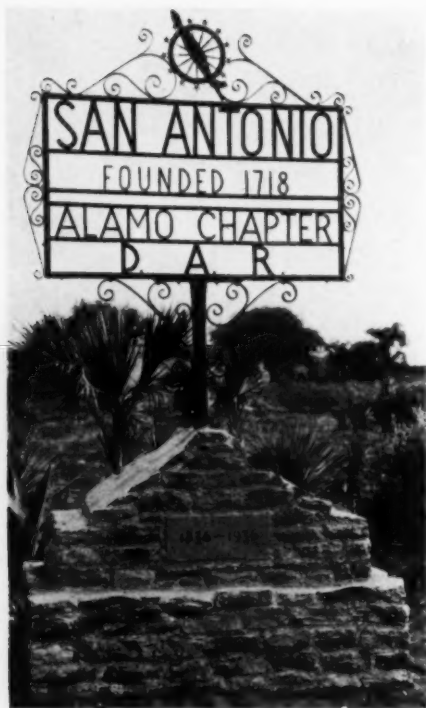
MANCHESTER CHAPTER, MANCHESTER, IOWA, UNVEILED A MARKER IN MEMORY OF MRS. CHARLOTTE BIXBY TAYLOR, WHO WAS THE DAUGHTER OF ADONIJH BIXBY, LIEUTENANT IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. AT THE LEFT, MRS. FRANCIS CLARK WOLCOTT, GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF CHARLOTTE BIXBY TAYLOR; ON THE RIGHT OF THE MONUMENT, MRS. ALICE PHILIPP, REGENT; MRS. JESSIE R. WILLIAMS, ORGANIZING REGENT; AND MRS. IMOGEN EMERY, STATE REGENT



MEMBERS OF THE PANAMA CANAL CHAPTER



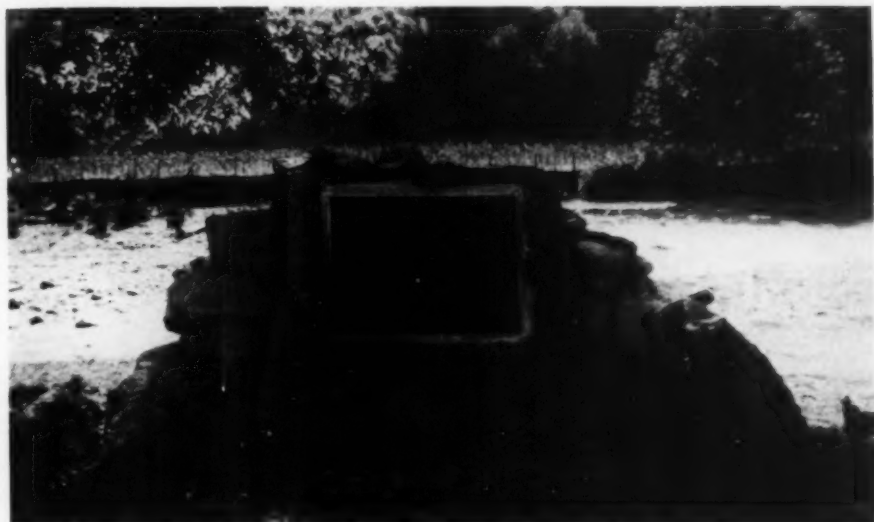
HANNAH CALDWELL CHAPTER, DAVENPORT, IOWA, PLACED A MARKER AT THE PHEBE SUDLOW INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL, DAVENPORT. PHEBE SUDLOW WAS A NATIVE DAVENPORTER AND THE FIRST WOMAN CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. MARY PUTMAN KENDALL, REGENT; HER SON, DUNCAN PUTMAN KENDALL; RICHARD SENTRY, WHO UNVEILED THE MARKER, AND MRS. SARAH P. HOFFMAN, STATE HISTORIAN



IRON MARKER COMMEMORATING THE FOUNDING OF SAN ANTONIO, ERECTED BY ALAMO MISSION CHAPTER, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, AT HIGHWAY 66 ENTRANCE TO SAN JOSE MISSION, WAS DEDICATED.



FLOAT FURNISHED BY UDOLPHIA MILLER DORMAN CHAPTER, CLINTON, MO., IN PARADE COMMEMORATING 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF CLINTON AS COUNTY SEAT OF HENRY COUNTY, MISSOURI



TOMOCHICHI CHAPTER, CLARKSVILLE, GA., ERECTED A GRANITE MARKER ON THE BANKS OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, IN MEMORY OF SIDNEY LANIER, GEORGIA POET, AND HIS IMMORTAL POEM, "THE SONG OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE," WHICH HAS MADE THE "HILLS OF HABERSHAM AND THE VALLEYS OF HALL" FAMILIAR THE WORLD OVER



OFFICERS, CHEROKEE OUTLET CHAPTER AT ALVA, OKLA., STANDING BY THE MEYER-SHIEL MEMORIAL TO WORLD WAR SOLDIERS OF WOODS COUNTY, ERECTED IN THE PUBLIC SQUARE. LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. ED S. ROBERTS, MRS. WM. MCGILL, MISS ANNA B. FISHER, MRS. NORMAN RYERSON, MRS. HOLMES CRISP, REGENT; MRS. FRANK G. MUNSON, MISS ADA JANE HALL, MRS. FLOYD HAMPSTEN



BELLEVILLE CHAPTER, BELLEVILLE, ILL., HELD A CEREMONY DEDICATING THE LINCOLN MARKER. THE MARKER READS, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS A GUEST AT THE JOHN SHEEL HOME ON THIS SITE AND SPOKE FROM ITS BALCONY TO THE CITIZENS OF BELLEVILLE ON OCTOBER 18, 1856." ON THE PLATFORM LEFT TO RIGHT FIRST ROW: MRS. BESSIE STEINGOETTER, MEMBER OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL BOARD OF EDUCATION; THE HON. GEORGE REMSCHNEIDER, MAYOR OF BELLEVILLE; REV. D. C. BOYD, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH; THE HON. P. K. JOHNSON, GUEST SPEAKER; MRS. JAMES W. TWITCHELL, REGENT, BELLEVILLE CHAPTER; MRS. AMALIE HAUSING WHO HEARD LINCOLN'S SPEECH, SHE IS NOW 92 YEARS OLD; MR. WM. GLENN, ONLY SURVIVING MEMBER OF HECKER POST, G. A. R. SECOND ROW: MRS. OLIVER CROSS, RECORDING SECRETARY, BELLEVILLE CHAPTER; MRS. F. J. FRIEDLI, DIVISION DIRECTOR, 6TH DIVISION, ILLINOIS, D. A. R.



CUMBERLAND CHAPTER, NASHVILLE, TENN., PLACED A MARKER AT "CLOVERBOTTOM" HOME OF COLONEL JOHN DONELSON IN 1780, ALSO RACE TRACK OF ANDREW JACKSON. MRS. CHARLES GILBERT, REGENT, AND MRS. RUTLEDGE SMITH, STATE REGENT, STANDING AT RIGHT SIDE OF THE MARKER. MRS. BECKER, PRESIDENT GENERAL, ACCEPTED THE MARKER DURING THE STATE CONFERENCE AND MARION AND EUDORA WILLIAMS, SIXTH (AT LEFT) GENERATION OF COL. DONELSON AND GRANDCHILDREN OF MRS. SMITH UNVEILED MARKER



THIS INTERESTING GROUP REPRESENTS THE OFFICERS AND SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS CLUBS, SPONSORED BY THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER. MRS. FRANK T. KALAS, REGENT, IS IN THE CENTER. SUPERVISED BY THEIR DIRECTORS, THEY CONDUCT THEIR OWN MEETINGS, ENTERTAINED THE CHAPTER ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. THOSE WHO WENT TO WASHINGTON WERE THRILLED!



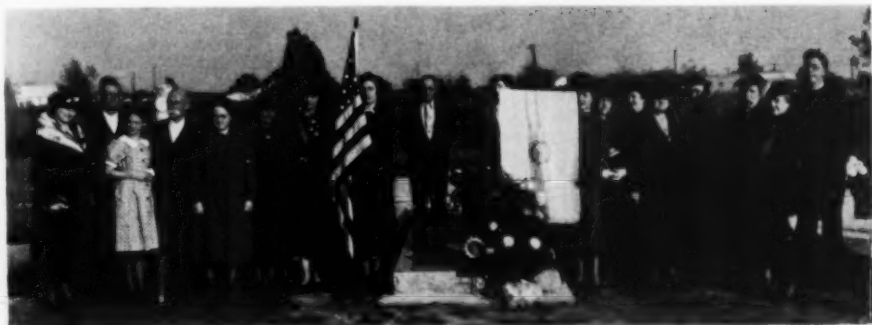
BEAVER CHAPTER, ST. EDWARD, NEBRASKA, GAVE A HISTORICAL PROGRAM AT THE HIGH SCHOOL AND SHOWED THE PICTURES OF ELLIS ISLAND. LEFT TO RIGHT: NEVA PARROTT, ESTHER KENNEDY, CORNELIA FINCH, RELL KENNEDY, MARTHA CLARK, LUCILE SULLIVAN, ETTA PARROTT, FRANCES CHRISTENSEN, NELLIE WELDON



CUMBERLAND COUNTY CHAPTER, CARLISLE, PA., HELD DEDICATION EXERCISES AT MEETING HOUSE SPRINGS' HISTORIC GRAVEYARD, NEAR CARLISLE, WHEN A BRONZE MARKER TO JOHN SANDERSON, REVOLUTIONARY WAR HERO, PLACED BY MRS. JAMES N. NELSON OF APOLLO, PA., A GREAT GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE PATRIOT, WAS UNVEILED BY HER DAUGHTER, MISS LOUISE V. NELSON



HUAJATOLLA CHAPTER, WALSENBURG, COLORADO, ENTERED THIS FLOAT IN THE ARMISTICE DAY PARADE AND RECEIVED HIGH HONORS



CALCASIEU CHAPTER, LAKE CHARLES, LA., DEDICATED BRONZE MARKERS HONORING THE MEMORY OF THREE OF ITS MEMBERS, MRS. ANNA LOREE BRIGGS, MRS. CLARISSA BLACKMAN WENTZ, AND MRS. MARIA KNAPP MAYO. THE STATE REGENT, MRS. A. R. LACEY, WAS PRESENT. THE REGENT, MISS HELEN WENTZ; THE CHAPLAIN, MRS. W. H. MANACAN; THE CHAIRMAN, MRS. W. P. WEBER; AND REV. GEORGE WHARTON TOOK PART IN THE CEREMONY



ON SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1936, IOWA DAUGHTERS DEDICATED A TREE MARKER IN BACKBONE STATE PARK AT LAMONT, IOWA. MRS. SARAH PAINE HOFFMAN, STATE HISTORIAN, FORMALLY PRESENTED THE MARKER TO THE STATE AND IT WAS ACCEPTED BY MR. LOGAN BLIZZARD, CHAIRMAN IOWA CONSERVATION COMMISSION



AARON OLMSTEAD AND CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO CHAPTERS, WERE ORGANIZED AT A JOINT MEETING OCTOBER 8, 1921. MRS. W. L. CROPLEY AND MRS. W. F. STOLL, REGENTS, PRESIDED AT THE FIFTEENTH BIRTHDAY PARTY. CHARTER MEMBERS, PAST REGENTS, AND REGENTS OF TWO NEIGHBORING CHAPTERS WERE HONORED. DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WERE MRS. JOHN V. COTTON, STATE DIRECTOR; MRS. WILLIAM M. WILSON, HONORARY STATE REGENT; AND THE SPEAKER, MRS. JOHN S. HEAUME, STATE REGENT



LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE CHAPTER, AUBURN, ALA., ERECTED A MARKER AS A MEMORIAL TO THE ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE MEN WHO FELL OVERSEAS IN THE WORLD WAR



THE EARLY AMERICAN CRAFTS CLUB OF MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., EXHIBITED AUTHENTIC EARLY AMERICAN PIECES AT THE FOOD AND HOME IMPROVEMENT EXPOSITION. TWENTY OTHER BOOTHS SHOWED THE HANDIWORK OF AS MANY NATIONS. THE RIFLE WAS USED IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR AND CAN STILL BE FIRED



MT. MASSIVE CHAPTER, LEADVILLE, COLO., GAVE A COLONIAL TEA WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY



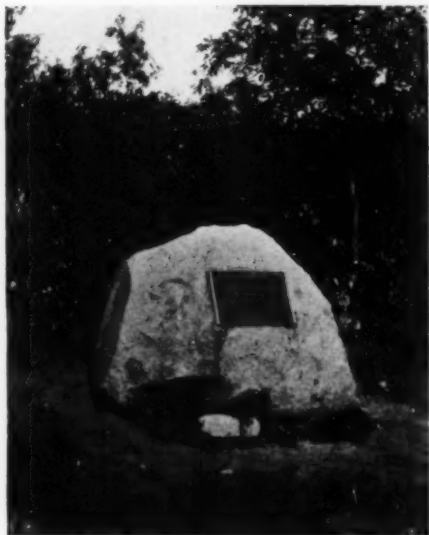
"THE PILGRIMS" WHO TOOK PART IN A PARADE SPONSORED BY THE FORT VENANGO CHAPTER AND CIVIC CLUB OF EMLENTON, PA.



WASHBURN CHAPTER, GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, RECENTLY MARKED THE SITE OF THE FIRST CABIN BUILT IN PUTNAM COUNTY. JAMES H. ATHEY, FIRST SETTLER, BUILT THE CABIN IN 1819. THE FIRST COURT HELD IN PUTNAM COUNTY CONVENED IN THIS CABIN IN 1823. THE LOCATION IS ELEVEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF GREENCASTLE. REV. LAWRENCE ATHEY, A GRANDSON, GAVE THE DEDICATORY ADDRESS



ACWRONDOUCWAS CHAPTER, BAINBRIDGE, NEW YORK, TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN THE CHAPTER, AND TO RECALL THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE COUNTRY WAS FOUNDED, HELD THIS EXHIBIT OF OLD AND UNUSUAL ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH LOCAL HISTORY



CLAUDE JEAN ALLOUEZ CHAPTER, SUPERIOR, WIS., PLACED A BRONZE TABLET ON THE TRAIL OF THE BRULE-ST. CROIX PORTAGE. INDIANS, VOYAGEURS, EXPLORERS, MISSIONARIES, TRADERS AND PIONEERS TRAVELED THIS PATH FROM THE WATERS OF THE GREAT LAKES TO THOSE OF THE MISSISSIPPI. TO ALL WHO PASS THIS WAY THIS TRAIL IS DEDICATED



WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, PA., ON OCT. 10, 1936, DEDICATED THIS MONUMENT, A MEMORIAL TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY. FIRST TO RIGHT, FACING MONUMENT: MRS. WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER, VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL; SECOND, MRS. W. A. H. MCILVAINE, RECENT; THIRD, MRS. JOSHUA R. FORREST, COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN; FIFTH, MRS. RACHEL TAYLOR CRAFT, DONOR OF GROUND AND MONUMENT BASE, OTHERS ARE BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS



WINDOW DISPLAY OF DOLL FURNITURE DATING BACK TO 1812, FURNISHED BY MISS ELEANOR OFFUTT DURING SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF FRANKFORT, FOR THE FRANKFORT CHAPTER, FRANKFORT, KY.



THE LITTLE CHAPTER THAT ENTERTAINED A STATE ORGANIZATION, MARY QUISENBERRY CHAPTER, DURANT, OKLA. FIRST ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. W. B. MORRISON, HISTORIAN; MISS QUINCY MITCHELL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY; MRS. J. E. WILLIAMS, TREASURER; MRS. D. WORK, REGENT; MRS. W. H. RITCHEY, CHAPLAIN; MRS. J. E. DOWNEN, RECORDING SECRETARY. SECOND ROW: MRS. D. D. STEWART, REGISTRAR; MISS HELEN KERR, MRS. MARJORIE RUSHING, MRS. M. B. PITTS, MRS. A. GOODMAN



OLD STONE CORRAL, SHOWING THE UNVEILING OF A BRONZE MARKER, BY THE LAWTON CHAPTER, LAWTON, OKLA.



SEVEN CHAPTERS SPONSORED THE OBSERVANCE OF CONSTITUTION DAY AT THE SITE OF FORT NASSAU SETTLED BY THE DUTCH IN 1623, AND THE SAME SITE SELECTED BY THE LONDON PROPRIETORS IN 1678, ESTABLISHING A TOWN, ARWAMUS. THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN DECIDED TO ERECT THEIR OWN COUNTY, AS THEY FELT THE JOURNEY TO BURLINGTON TOO GREAT TO PAY TAXES. ON MAY 28, 1686, A CONSTITUTION WAS FORMULATED AND ADOPTED; THE COUNTY NAMED GLOUCESTER WITH GLOUCESTERTOWN THE COUNTY SEAT. THUS THE FIRST COUNTY IN AMERICA WAS ERECTED BY ITS OWN PEOPLE 101 YEARS BEFORE THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. THE OBSERVANCE WAS HELD IN GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J. A TREE WAS PLANTED COMMEMORATING THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION, AT THE SITE OF THE FIRST COURT HOUSE OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY. THE SEVEN CHAPTERS SPONSORING THE OBSERVANCE WERE: YE OLDE GLOUCESTER; NASSAU; HADDONFIELD; ANNE WHITAL; YE OLDE NEWTON; RED BANK; MOORESTOWN. REGENTS OF THE HOSTESS CHAPTERS WERE IN CHARGE OF EXERCISES AND REPRESENTATIVES WERE PRESENT FROM BURLINGTON TO CAPE MAY



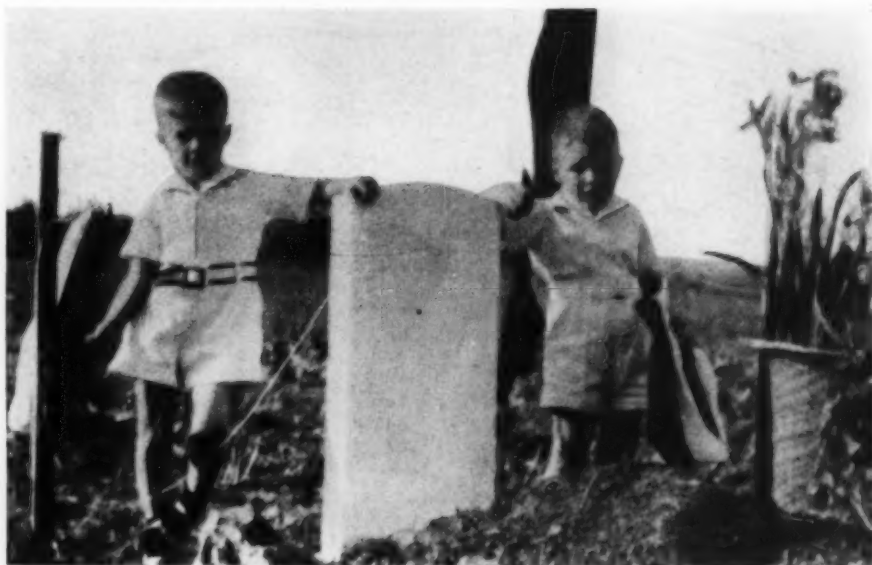
PALO ALTO CHAPTER, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIF., AT A DELIGHTFUL OUTDOOR LUNCHEON GIVEN AT THE HOME OF A MEMBER, MRS. SHENK OF LAS ALTAS, CALIF.



MAYFLOWER CHAPTER, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, MARKED THE GRAVE OF A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. JOSINA VAN METRE, IN BENTON COUNTY. AMONG THOSE ATTENDING WERE MRS. IMOGEN EMERY, STATE REGENT; MRS. SARAH PAINE HOFFMAN, STATE HISTORIAN; AND ONE HUNDRED DESCENDANTS OF MRS. VAN METRE. MISS KATHERINE FRANKEN, CHAPTER REGENT, PRESIDED



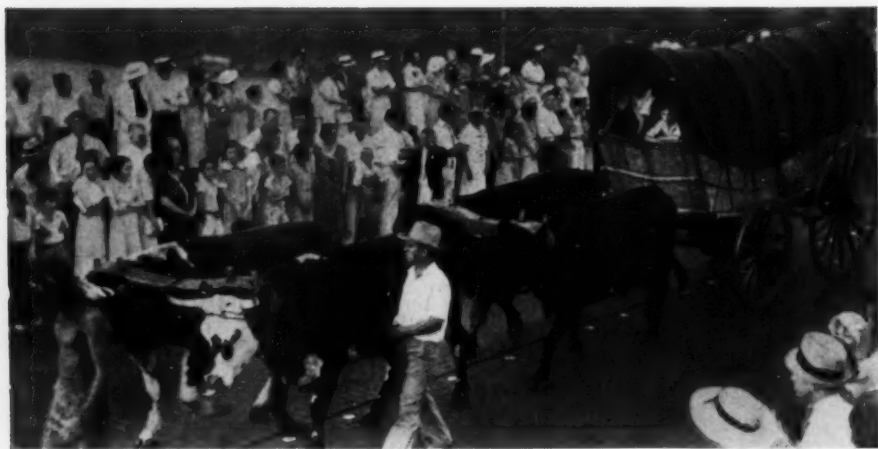
PROJECT OF SHAKER HEIGHTS CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CLEVELAND, OHIO. BETSEY ROSS HOME MAKERS CLUB, BETHLEHEM PARISH, CLEVELAND. LEADER, ROMA SITLER, SCHAUFFLER COLLEGE OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK (ONE OF 17 D. A. R. APPROVED SCHOOLS) CLASS OF 1938. EIGHT OF TWELVE MEMBERS OF CLUB FROM HOMES OF SIX NATIONALITY GROUPS



NANCY HART CHAPTER, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., CELEBRATED FLAG DAY, 1936, BY UNVEILING AND DEDICATING A GOVERNMENT HEADSTONE OVER THE GRAVE OF ABNER HAMMOND, GEORGIA'S SECRETARY OF STATE FROM 1811 TO 1823, AND ONE OF FOUR BROTHERS WHO FOUGHT IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. IT WAS HE, WHO WITH THE WASHINGTON HORSE IN 1807, ACCOMPANIED THE STATE TREASURY FROM LOUISVILLE, THE OLD CAPITAL, TO MILLEDGEVILLE, THE NEW. THE LITTLE BOYS ARE GEORGE HOLINSHED AND RUSSELL MCKENNY, DESCENDANTS OF THE HERO

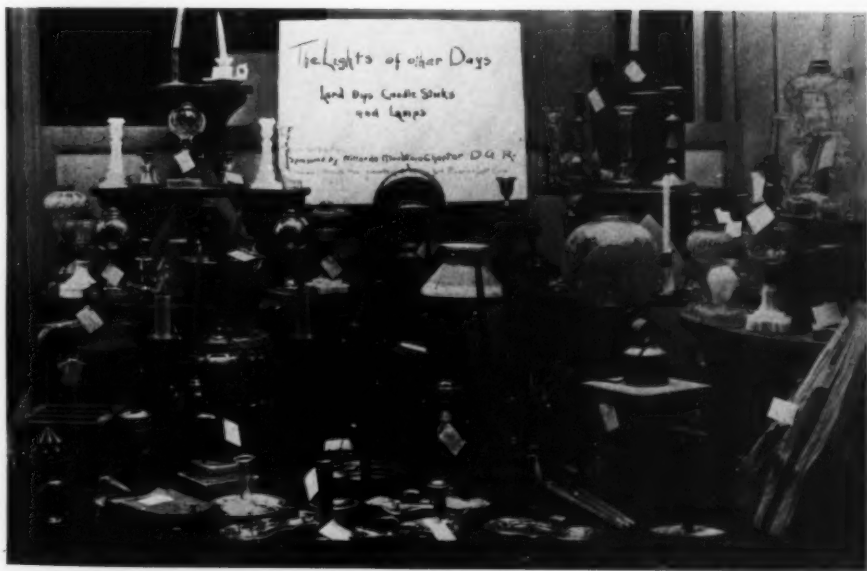
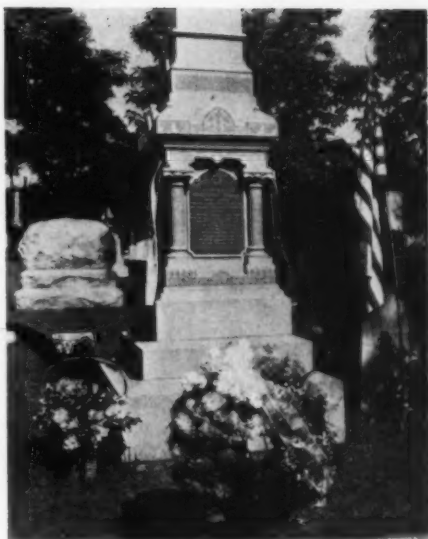


MEXICO CHAPTER, MEXICO, MISSOURI, IN THE MEXICO AND ADRIAN COUNTY CENTENNIAL FIESTA FAIR, REPRESENTED THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN THIS FLOAT. SENOR MANUEL CRUZ, C., CHIEF OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, WAS THE GUEST OF MEXICO, MISSOURI



REPRESENTING AN EPISODE IN WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN PARADE AND PAGEANT, AUGUST 1936. "THE EARLY SETTLERS" PRESENTED BY WHEELING CHAPTER, D. A. R., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS ELEANOR M. SWEENEY, PAST REGENT AND CHAIRMAN OF PUBLICITY

BONNY KATE CHAPTER, KNOXVILLE, TENN., DEDICATED A BRONZE TABLET TO MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, ORGANIZING STATE REGENT, 1893; VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL 1898-99; STATE REGENT OF TENNESSEE 1906-7, 1920-21; HONORARY STATE REGENT 1921; LIFE REGENT 1927. MISS TEMPLE WAS AN OUTSTANDING WOMAN IN PATRIOTIC, SOCIAL, CIVIC AND CLUB LIFE OF TENNESSEE



WILLARD'S MOUNTAIN CHAPTER, GREENWICH, N. Y., SPONSORED A LOAN EXHIBITION OF "LIGHTS OF OTHER DAYS." THE DISPLAY INCLUDED PINE KNOTS, LARD DIPS, BETTY LAMPS, FLUID LAMPS, CANDLE MOLDS, FIRE CARRIERS, LANTERNS, CANDLE STICKS, AND SNUFFERS. MANY OF THESE DATE BACK TO REVOLUTIONARY TIMES



REAL GRANDDAUGHTERS

1. Mrs. Maude Womble Cudworth, General Francis Nash Chapter, Nashville, Tenn.; 2. Mrs. Josephine Shaddy Griffith, John Paul Chapter, Madison, Ind.; 3. Mrs. Susan Baldwin Smith, Louisa St. Clare Chapter, Detroit, Mich.; 4. Mrs. Sarah Kezar Bachelder, Patience Stanley Chapter, Winthrop, Me.; 5. Mrs. Evelyn Miles Stranahan, Los Gatos Chapter, Los Gatos, Calif.; 6. Mrs. Capitola Gustin Hunter, Golden Spike Chapter, Ogden, Utah; 7. Mrs. Laura Youmans Hoopes, Log Cabin Chapter, Fairfield, Iowa; 8. Mrs. Jennie Sanborn Vose, Colonel Asa Whitcomb Chapter, Kingsfield, Me.; 9. Mrs. Martha Ellen Herron Emerick, Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter, Oxford, Ohio.

Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

3708 Quebec St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

15822. **EDDY-SHERMAN.**—Devotion Eddy, 1734-1813, born Swansea, Mass. Later removed to Groton, Conn., and lastly to Pittstown, N. Y., where he & wife lived on a farm & are buried thereon. Devotion Eddy descended from Constant,⁴ Obadiah,³ Zachariah,² Samuel,¹ Rev. William Eddy¹ of England. Devotion Eddy married a Mercie, perhaps Mary-Sherman, 1739-1834, possibly born in Swansea, Mass. Children of these,—Gilbert, Tisdale, Sherman, Elizabeth, Robert, John Russell, Luther. Lineage of Mercie Sherman to immigrant greatly desired.—*Miss Olive M. Hand, 901 Ferguson St., Charles City, Iowa.*

15823. **ROSS-ROLFE.**—David Ross married February 12, 1731, at Salem, N. J., Sarah daughter of Col. John Rolfe. Their grandson, Capt. David Ross served on several American vessels during early part of American Revolution, was taken prisoner by the British. Wanted information of descendants of David Ross and Sarah Rolfe.—*Mrs. Sarah Bowman Bell, Easton, Talbot County, Md.*

15824. **FIELD.**—Wanted dates of birth & death & places of residence of Stephen Field & also of his wife Jerusha. They were married 1760. Wanted also dates of birth, death & marriage of David Field & maiden name of his wife Sarah. They were the parents of Stephen Field of Purchase, N. Y., who died 1785.—*Mrs. Gertrude Close Dugdale, 8 Lakeside Ave., Darien, Conn.*

15825. **HAZARD.**—Stuart or Stewart Hazard, Revolutionary pensioner born (Glasco) Blandford, Mass., 1745, died Triangle, Broome County, N. Y., 1833. Served as Captain of militia co., Caughnawaga, Tryon Co., New York, 1766-1777. Moved to Southington Conn. Was private in Col. Well's Conn. regt., 1777-1800. Removed to Chenango Co., N. Y. between

1790-1800. Wanted record of marriage & names & dates of birth of children.

Evan or Evin (s) Hazard son of above. Born Southington Conn., m. Anigail Hawley of Arlington, Vt. Removed to Chenango Co., N. Y. and from Guilford same Co., to Bradford Co., Pa. between 1835 & 1842. Wanted dates & places of his birth, marriage & death, and names, dates & places of birth of all his children.—*Mrs. Ethel M. Hutton, 127 Prospect Ave., Wollaston, Mass.*

15826. **HARRISON.**—Wanted date of birth of Samuel Harrison of Virginia, who married Ann Frances Yerby. Died in Mississippi 1819. Father, Richard Harrison lived seventeen miles below Richmond on James River.—*Mrs. Nancy M. Poeter, 388 Ward St., Union, N. J.*

15827. **ROE.**—Wanted parentage of Phineas Roe of Salisbury, Conn. & his children and all possible information. He married Mary Botsford of Newton, Conn. in 1779 & supposed to have moved to Amenia, N. Y.

(a) **HINMAN.**—Wanted descendants of Titus Hinman 4th of Southbury, Conn. who married Ruth Botsford of Newton, Conn. in 1756. Children Titus Bennet, born Nov. 1, 1787, Cyrus born Mar. 23, 1790, Abraham Chauncy, born Mar. 2, 1792, Amos born July 29, 1794, & Johanna born Mar. 10, 1797.

(b) **FULLER.**—Wanted descendants of James Fuller of Lebanon, Conn. born 1737 married Abiah Botsford of Newton. They lived in Salisbury, Conn. Their children were Isiah, Gideon, Almond, Almeron & Milo.—*Miss Helen S. Moore, 506 Kathmere Road, Upper Darby, Pa.*

15828. **CORPE-DEXTER-TUFTS.**—Wanted parentage of Eliza Dexter, born 1810, died 1885, at Elkhart County, Indiana, married first Seymour Corpe. Wanted

his ancestor also. Eliza Dexter was a granddaughter of William Tufts, Revolutionary soldier at Medford, Mass. died at Elkhart, Indiana. Wanted names of his wife & children.—*Mrs. Ray R. Johnson, 514 Cedar St., Julesburg, Colorado.*

15829. HAY.—Wanted the parentage of Howell Hay born in Virginia 1782. Came to Ga. and drew Land in Lottery of 1803 in Wilkes Co., Ga.—*Mrs. Maude S. Hay, Macon, Ga.*

15830. TOTTEN.—Wanted given name of father of Benjamin Totten, born Jan. 25, 1779, who married Polly McDonald (born Jan. 15, 1779), April 18, 1799. Easter Teater, formerly Easter Totten, born 1755, died Feb. 1835, was mother of Benjamin Totten. Benjamin Totten was County Clerk of Overton Co., Tenn., & lived on Eagle Creek. The court first held in his home 1807-1810—when moved to Monroe. Wanted Revolutionary ancestry of this line.—*Mrs. Irene F. Kennedy, Kingsville, Texas.*

15831. EVERETT.—Wanted date of birth and Rev. record of Benjamin Everett who married Ann Dennis (Hull). Was living in Wilmington, Del. in 1773, later moving to Cecil or Kent Co., Md. Was the father of a son Joseph, a number of daughters and a second son Benjamin. After the Rev. Joseph came to Tennessee, & later the father and brother came to Sullivan Co., the brothers marrying daughters of Capt. James Gaines. Any dates or information of the family greatly desired.—*Mrs. R. H. Woolling, Pulaski, Va.*

15832. KIRKLAND-WEGLEY.—Wanted parentage and all information possible of James Kirkland born June 1, 1806, in Westmoreland or Armstrong Co., Pa. His wife Lydia Wygle or Wegley as now spelled was born Mar. 19, 1814. Their children: Eliz. Mary 1833, John Abraham 1835, Hiram James 1836, Josiah 1838, Andrew Jackson 1840, Cyrus 1842, Lydia Susannah 1844, Joseph Melton 1846 & died in Grinnell, Iowa 1934. In 1851 the father died and the mother Lydia married—Amon & died 1892.

Lydia Wegley was either a grand dau. or great grand dau. of John Wegley the immigrant ancestor whose sons Abraham and Isaac & perhaps John served in the Rev. Want proof that Lydia was a descendant of

the old John and through which son.—*Mrs. Olive K. Porter, Grinnell, Iowa.*

15833. CLARKE-WARFIELD.—William Clarke married Lavenia Warfield September 30, 1780 in Ann Arundel Co., Md. Would like date on the Clarke line; can give data on the Warfield line.—*Mrs. William A. Wood, 6095 Romany Road, Oakland, Calif.*

15834. PARK.—Joel Park, born Oct. 6, 1774, died Mar. 15, 1829, married Lydia Williams, born Oct. 7, 1777, died Nov. 10, 1817. Their children were William, Augustus, Myron, Alford. Would like ancestry of both; dates of birth, marriage & death; place of birth & any Rev. record.

(a) FILER.—Wanted the Rev. record, dates of birth, marriage & death of Samuel Filer who married Anna Burnham. Their daughter Abigail married Capt. Roger Phelps Apr. 24, 1760. Would like to correspond.—*Miss Mary A. Phelps, 129 N. Church St., Bowling Green, Ohio.*

15835. FORD.—Wanted name of wife of Nathaniel Ford born Dec. 16, 1765, and dates of her birth, marriage & death, also his dates. Wanted also names of their children.

(a) FERGUSON.—Wanted date of birth of John Ferguson, who died Nov. 1850, at his son Samuel's home in Duncanville, Blair Co., Pa. Wanted maiden name of wife & dates of her birth, death & marriage. Did he have Rev. record.

(b) BROOKS.—Wanted dates of birth & death, Rev. record and all information possible of James Brooks, who married Mary Johnson 1757 died at Tioga Center, N. Y. Their children were Cornelias, born 1756 married Mary Henshaw.—*Miss Frances Myers, Ida Grove, Iowa.*

15836. WALL.—Wanted parentage of Jonathan Wall born 1744 in Maryland & died 1836 in Spartanburg, S. C. He married Sarah Kilbee or Kilso.

(a) BLACKWELL.—Wanted parentage of John Blackwell, born 1755 & died 1841, Walker Co., Ga. He lived in Rutherford Co., N. C., during Rev. and moved to Ga. in 1836, had brother Daniel who was a Baptist preacher.

(b) GROGAN-CROGAN.—Wanted parentage and descendants of Daniel Grogan or Crogan who married Miss Manly from Virginia. Dates of birth, death & mar-

riage unknown. He had two sons, Henry born about beginning of Rev., married Alcey Kelly & Thomas, Baptist preacher, married Elizabeth Blackwell. The Grogans or Crogans emigrated from Ireland & settled in Virginia, moved to Spartanburg, S. C. then to Ga. Major Crogan defended Fort Stephenson on the Sandusky River, Ohio, when only 21 years old.—*Mrs. N. R. Henderson, 403 Gordon St., LaGrange, Ga.*

15837. **GILMAN.**—Wanted ancestry and all information possible of Michael M. Gilman and his brother John. Michael Gilman owned and operated a woolen-goods factory in Des Moines, Iowa, where he died abt. 1890. He had previously lived in eastern Iowa and in Indiana (probably Kosciusko or Decatur Counties). Michael is thought to have been born in York Co., Pa. in 1810. He married, 2nd Sally Ann F—— in Pennsylvania. John Gilman was a minister (denomination unknown) and lived in Indiana in 1850.

(a) **REMER-ELLMAKER-TEEBERNE.**—Wanted ancestry and all information possible of Elizabeth Remer, wife of Adam Ellmaker (1778-1836) of Perry County, Pa., and also the dates, etc. of his mother, Margaret Teeberne, who probably came from Lancaster County, Pa. Adam Ellmaker had a brother who moved to Ohio and another who settled in Missouri or Oregon. Should be glad to correspond with descendants.

(b) **MOSIER-RIGNEY.**—Jacob C. Mosier was a Methodist circuit preacher who lived in many places in Indiana from about 1820 to 1839, which included Bedford, Attica and Terre Haute and Paoli. Traditionally he came from North Carolina by way of Kentucky and Tennessee. Was born in 1792. He had a nephew Daniel Mosier who lived in Henry County, Iowa about 1865 & a nephew Enoch Mosier who lived in Dallas County, Texas before 1874.

Nancy M. Rigney, wife of Jacob C. Mosier was born in Virginia (probably Pittsylvania County) Nov. 7, 1802. Her father is thought to have been William Rigney who died in Orange County, Ind., about 1825. Wanted the ancestry of Jacob C. Mosier and his wife Nancy M. Rigney & all information possible of these families.—*Mrs. E. G. Heddbloom, 429 Spruce St., Boulder, Colorado.*

15838. **MEIGS-DUDLEY.**—Wanted ancestry of Elizabeth Dudley who married Lieut. Janna Meigs May 13, 1724. He was the son of Janna and Hannah Willard Meigs (John, John Vincent Meigs). Sybil dau. of Janna & Elizabeth Dudley Meigs married Joseph Bradley Mar. 29, 1745. Lieut. Janna's tombstone is in Salisbury, Conn.—*Miss Jessie A. Paine, 24 Lake Shore Drive, St. Joseph, Mich.*

15839. **LIVINGSTON-COENS.**—Wanted all information possible of James Livingston and Catharina Coens, married in 1728 in Kinderhook, N. Y. by Dominie Johannes Van Driessen.

(a) **HARVEY.**—Wanted all information possible concerning the ancestors of Mary Harvey, born 1771, died July 2, 1843. She married Samuel Brocklebank Feb. 6, 1791.—*Mrs. Joseph T. Mitchell, 127 Second St., Watervliet, N. Y.*

15840. **TUCKER.**—Wanted ancestry of David Tucker who died in Rhode Island Sept. 30, 1815, in the 49th year of his age, & also that of his wife Anna Mowry Tucker who died in Rhode Island Jan. 17, 1851 in the 76th year of her age. The number of their children is unknown, but one son, Elhanan Tucker, born Feb. 26, 1807, married April 17, 1831, Rebecca C. Taylor, born March 2, 1807, the dau. of John and Mary (Conant) Taylor. Wanted also all information possible of John and Mary (Conant) Taylor.

(a) **BARTLETT.**—Wanted ancestry of Stephen B. Bartlett, born Jan. 18, 1821, Center Harbor, N. H., died June 23, 1890, married April 2, 1844, Sarah Satterly, born Feb. 23, 1820, Epsom, N. H., died Sept. 3, 1880. Her ancestry also wanted.

(b) **PITCHER.**—Wanted ancestry of James B. Pitcher of Pawtucket, R. I., who married Rebekah Smith, daughter of Jesse and Lorua, she born Dec. 4, 1813.—*Mrs. C. B. Tucker, 1406 Highland, Emporia, Kansas.*

15841. **JAMESON.**—David Jameson, born 1757 in N. J., m. Hannah Richards, born 1762. They moved to Bourbon Co., Ky., where both are buried. David Jameson was in the Rev. Wanted dates of their marriage & births of their children; Samuel, John G., Wesley, b. 1803, Thomas, Rebecca, Henster Ann, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah.

(a) **MONFORT-MONFORT.**—Henry and Catherine Monfort, Warren Co., Ohio, had dau. Christina, born Feb. 5, 1802, married Apr. 27, 1819, John G. Jameson, son of David and Hannah (Richards) Jameson. John G. Jameson served in War of 1812, and after his marriage settled in Preble Co., Ohio. Wanted dates, birthplace & parentage of Henry & Catherine Monfort.

(b) **RUNYON.**—Benjamin Runyon served in Rev. from N. J., later living in Somerset Co., N. J. He had a dau. Rebecca, born April 27, 1785 who married Aug. 30, 1806 Thomas Glisson, born Mar. 8, 1783. Wanted name of wife and all dates for Benjamin Runyon.

(c) **GLISSON.**—Wanted parentage of Thomas Glisson, born Mar. 8, 1783, died Oct. 17, 1849, married Aug. 30, 1806, Rebecca Runyon, born Apr. 27, 1785, died Oct. 21, 1843 (dau. of Benjamin Runyon of N. J.) They emigrated from Somerset Co., N. J., to Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where their children were born: Oliver Spencer, born 1809, who became a Rear Admiral in the Navy, Caleb, Sarah Wiggins, Thomas R., Mary Ann, John S., Hannah Martha, Matilda.—*Miss Josephine B. Brown, 333 Harmon Ave., N. W., Warren, Ohio.*

15842. **PRENTICE.**—Wanted parentage of Joseph Prentice, who married Sarah Cooper at Hinsdale, N. H., 1765, where he lived and his children Sarah, John, Joseph, Elijah, Sophia were born.

(a) **CADY.**—Wanted ancestry and parentage of Nicholas Cady, of Cornish, N. H., who married Thankful Higbee, Oct. 20, 1788. Children Reuben and Stephen. Am descendant of Reuben and wish all data available.

(b) **EWING.**—Wanted all information possible of Alexander Ewing who came from Scotland and settled in Virginia or Pa. and served with Braddock in the army.

His son Calvin was in Rev. War.—*Mrs. Ida L. Cady, Hedgelawn Farm, Mellette, S. Dak.*

15843. **ALLEN.**—Wanted ancestry of Lewis Allen who married Eliza Marvin, Sept. 18, 1823.—*Mrs. Charles E. Buckbee, 117 7th St., White Bear Lake, Minn.*

15844. **GARRISON-FORTNER.**—Wanted parentage and all information possible of Matthias Garrison, Rev. soldier, died, Warren, N. J., 1823, & married Elizabeth Fortner, dau. of Benjamin Fortner.

(a) **SEELEY-DEPUE.**—Wanted parentage of Michael Seeley, Rev. soldier, Penn Twp., N. J., and his wife Sarah DePue, married 1777.—*Mrs. C. H. Danforth, 607 Cabrillo Ave., Stanford University, Calif.*

15845. **ENDICOTT.**—Wanted parentage of Mary Endicott of Salem who married about 1677-8, Joseph Herrick, Esq., of Cherry Hill, Salem, Mass. (a Representative to the General Court from Beverly 4 years). She died Sept. 14, 1706. There were 9 children: Henry and Martyn (twins) bap. Jan. 26, 1679-80, Benjamin, bap. 1680, Tryphosa, born Nov. 16, 1681, Rufus, born Nov. 21, 1683, Tryphena, bap. Apr. 9, 1685, Elizabeth, born Oct. 16, 1686, Ruth born April 29, 1688, & Edith born Feb. 20, 1690.—*Miss Lydia Herrick Brown, 1824 Senate St., Columbia, S. C.*

CONN.—Wanted parentage and Maiden name of first wife of James Conn, given name Mary, moved from Prince Georges County, Maryland to Berkely County, Virginia, now W. Virginia 1790, died 1798. Had three children by wife Mary, viz, Eleanor, born May 4, 1752, Jean born Dec. 24, 1753 and Wm. Young Conn born March 22, 1755. Eleanor Conn married a Wilson, would like to know this Wilson's given name also his parentage.—*Mrs. R. C. Bryant, 1915 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.*



Revolutionary War Pensions

THE Revolutionary War pension applications of the soldier and his widow contain such valuable information that a special searcher has for several years been employed in the Registrar General's Department to make extracts from the Pension Records as an aid in the verification of application papers. These records are subsequently typed, bound and placed in the D. A. R. Library. Realizing that this information should be made available to our members, we now publish some of these extracts.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

DAY, JOEL

App. for Pension Aug. 8, 1832.

Age 72 years.

Res. at date of app. Hatfield, Mass.

W 14577; Cert. No. 21354; Issued Sept. 13, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832; at \$20.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1831. Agency, Mass. Service, Mass. Rank, Private.

Sept. 1776 Joel Day was residing in Hatfield, Hampshire Co., Mass. when he volunteered and served 2 months in Capt. Seth Murray's Co., Lieut. Catlin, Ensign Jonathan Warner, was marched to Westchester and joined Col. Moseley's Regt. May 1777, he enlisted and served 2 months in Capt. Salmon White's company, Col. Long's Regt., was in the Retreat from Ticonderoga. Sept. 1777 he volunteered and served 1 month in Capt. Seth Murray's company, Col. Israel Chapin's Regt. Aug. 1779 he volunteered and served 1 mo. in Capt. Joseph Cook's militia Co., Col. Porter's Regt. Joel Day died April 8, 1835 in Hatfield, Mass.

Aug. 8, 1832 Silas Porter of Hatfield, Mass. declares that he was a volunteer in 1777 for a term of 2 months, commencing in May to July and Joel Day served in the same tour.

Aug. 23, 1832 Jonathan Porter of Hatfield, Mass. declares that he and Joel Day volunteered Aug. 1779 and served 1 month in Capt. Cook's Co., Col. Porter's Regt.

Aug. 6, 1832 Samuel Smith of Hatfield, Mass. declares that he served 2 months with Joel Day in the militia in 1776, etc.

DAY, JOEL

App. for Pension Oct. 2, 1838.

Age 77 years.

Res. at date of app. Hatfield, Mass.

W 14577; Cert. No. 2437; Issued April 20, 1839; Act of July 7, 1838; at \$20.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1836. Agency, Mass. Service, Mass. Rank, Private.

Martha Day declares that she is the widow of Joel Day who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. Pensioner under the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

She was married to Joel Day, March 10, 1783 in Hatfield, Mass.

"Joel Day and Martha Murray were married March 10, 1783." Town Record of Hatfield, Mass.

Martha Day died Nov. 21, 1838.

Their son, Pliny Day, while residing in Hatfield Oct. 2, 1838 stated he was 49 years old last March.

No further family data on file.

NOURSE, JAMES

widow Elizabeth

App. for Pension March 30, 1818.

Age: b. Feb. 7, 1762.

Res. at date of app. Lynn, Mass.

W 15133; Cert. No. 6506; Issued Jan. 29, 1819; Act of March 18, 1818; at \$8.00 per month; from Mar. 30, 1818. Agency, Mass. Service, Mass. Rank, Private.

James Nourse served as a private in the Rev. Army about 6 years, part of the time he belonged to Capt. Nathaniel Cushing's company, Col. Joseph Vose's Regt. and part of the time he served in various companies in the invalid Regt. commanded by Col. Nichols. He became lame while in the service and has continued lame ever since. Was formerly on the list of invalid pensioners.

In 1820 he was 58 years old. His wife

was 56 years and two children living with them, one aged 19 years and the other aged 11 years and 2 apprentice boys under 21 years, to wit, about 14 yrs. old, "They do not more than earn their living."

James Nourse enlisted March 28, 1777 in the 1st Mass. Regt. commanded by Col. Joseph Vose, served in Capt. Nathaniel Cushing's Co. for about 3 yrs. when by reason of lameness produced in the service, he was transferred to the corps of invalids, commanded by Col. Lewis Nichols where he continued until the end of the war, was discharged June 11, 1783 at West Point, N. Y.

James Nourse died April 29, 1829.

NOURSE, JAMES

widow Elizabeth

App. for Pension Aug. 3, 1838.

Age born May 10, 1763.

Res. at date of app. Lynn, Essex Co., Mass.

W 15133; Cert. No. 2498; Issued Oct. 28, 1843; Act of Mar. 3, 1843; at \$80.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1843; Agency, Mass. Service, Mass. Rank, Private.

Elizabeth Nourse declares that she is the widow of James Nourse, who was a Rev. soldier and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress approved Mar. 18, 1818. She was married to James Nourse, Sept. 15, 1785.

Aug. 1838 I, Thomas Bowler of Lynn, Mass. declare that I am clerk of said town and have the custody of the records thereof, and the following is a transcript therefrom, viz: The genealogy of James Nurs and Elizabeth, his wife.

John, their son b. Mar. 25, 1786; Edmund, b. Apr. 15, 1788; Lucy, b. Apr. 8, 1790; Robert, b. Oct. 6, 1792; Rebekah, b. Oct. 25, 1794; Elizabeth, b. Apr. 25, 1797; Mary, b. Mar. 3, 1800; James, b. Nov. 24, 1808; Robert, was drowned July 5, 1810.

Mr. James Nurs died April 27, 1829.

Aug. 3, 1838 William P. Nourse of Lynn, Mass. declares that he has been a frequent visitor and acquaintance in the family of James Nourse late a U. S. Rev. pensioner, for nearly 20 years. Has seen hanging up on his house a sampler neatly and carefully wrought on which are the following words and figures, viz: Family Register Mr. James Nourse born Feb. 7, 1762, Miss Elizabeth

Mansfield born May 10, 1763, married Sept. 15, 1785. Children:

Edmund, b. April 15, 1788; John, b. Mar. 25, 1786; Lucy, b. Apr. 8, 1790; Robert, b. Oct. 6, 1792, d. July 5, 1810; Rebecca, b. Oct. 25, 1794; Elizabeth, b. Apr. 15, 1797; Mary, b. Mar. 3, 1800; James, b. Nov. 24, 1808.

Aug. 3, 1838 Deborah Rainsdell of Lynn, declares that she was present at the marriage of James Nourse and Elizabeth Mansfield, both of Lynn. They were married by Rev. Obadiah Parsons at the home of her father the late Mr. Robert Mansfield.

James Nourse died April 29, 1829.

No further family data on file.

STACY, JOHN

App. for Pension April 15, 1818.

Age b. Sept. 12, 1761.

Res. at date of app. Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y.

W 16423; Cert. No. 4789; Issued Dec. 7, 1818; Act of Mar. 18, 1818; at \$8.00 per month; from April 15, 1818. Agency, N. Y. Service, Mass. Rank, Private.

John Stacy was born Sept. 12, 1761.

May 1777 he enlisted in Mass. and served in Capt. Martin's company, Col. Bigelow's Mass. Regt., was in the battles of Monmouth and R. I., was discharged Jan. or Feb. 1780. When he re-enlisted for during the war under Ensign Warren in Col. Bigelow's Regt. and joined Capt. Houdin's Co. of Light Infantry in the spring and was during the summer placed under the command of the Marquis De La Fayette, that in the winter following he was transferred to Capt. Benson's Co., Col. Putnam's Regt. and was detached under Capt. White, Col. Hall's Regt., was at the burning of the enemy huts at Morrisania; in Feb. 1781 he again joined Capt. Benson's company, Col. Vose's Regt. under Marquis De La Fayette and marched to Richmond, Va. where he was attached to Capt. Ogden's Co. of Rangers, Major McPherson's squadron. He was in the battle of Jamestown under Gen. Wayne, when Gen'l Washington arrived at Yorktown this deponent joined Capt. Benson's Co. and served during the Siege until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, after which he returned to West Point and

joined Col. Putnam's Regt. at West Point, N. Y. and served until 1783.

He also stated that "in the spring previous to the peace" he was detached from Capt. Benson's Co. as a guard to General Washington during his conference with General Carleton at Dobb's ferry.

Sept. 8, 1820, John Stacy aged 60 years in Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y. states that his wife Mary is 54 years old and they have 5 children living with them.

Hannah, aged 28 years; Henry, aged 19 years; Charles, aged 15 years; Lucy, aged 13 years; John, aged 8 years.

John Stacy died May 4, 1835 at New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y.

WATERS, RICHARD

widow Elizabeth Jane

App. for Pension April 16, 1818.

Age 62 years.

Res. at date of app. Baltimore, Md.

W 11722; Cert. No. 2227; Issued Aug. 12, 1818; Act of Mar. 18, 1818; at \$20.00 per month; from April 16, 1818. Agency, Md. Service, Md. Rank, Captain.

He enlisted in Somerset Co., Md. Dec. 1776, served as a Lieut. in the 1st Regt. of Md., was commissioned a Lieut. April 10, 1777, was appointed Captain April 7, 1780, served upwards of 5 years, received the arrears of Pay from Aug. 1, 1780 to Jan. 1, 1783.

He was in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Stony Point, Camden and the Siege of Yorktown. He also stated that his brother John Waters served as a Lieut. under Gen. Smallwood and was killed at the battle of White Plains, N. Y.

June 4, 1821 Richard Waters aged 65 years, resident of Baltimore, Md. states that his wife Eliza Jane Waters, was about 35 years old, his son, John, 17 years, his dau. Margaret, 15 years, and Virginia Ann Waters, an infant about 7 months old.

Richard Waters died Aug. 25, 1829.

WATERS, RICHARD

widow Elizabeth Jane

App. for Pension July 8, 1853.

Age 66 years.

Res. at date of app. Baltimore, Md.

W 11722; Cert. No. 1701; Issued Sept. 2, 1853; Act of Feb. 3, 1853; at \$480.00 per annum; from Feb. 3, 1853. Agency, Md. Service, Md. Rank, Captain.

Elizabeth Jane Waters declares that she is the widow of Richard Waters, who was a Rev. Officer and U. S. pensioner under the Act of Congress, approved Mar. 18, 1818.

She was married to Richard Waters, Dec. 20, 1818 in Talbot Co., Md. Her name before said marriage was Elizabeth Jane Boyle.

May 12, 1853 Richard C. Hollyday and Thomas Hollyday of Talbot Co., Md. declare they were present at the marriage of the late Col. Richard Waters of Baltimore, Md. to Elizabeth Jane Boyle. "That the said marriage was solemnized at the residence of their late father, Henry Hollyday, of Talbot Co., Md. by the Rev. Thomas Bayne, Dec. 1818."

In 1863 Elizabeth Jane Waters moved to New York City, N. Y. "that as her family have removed to New York she preferred to come with them."

No further family data on file.

WILLIAMS, JOHN

widow Winnefred

App. for Pension Feb. 16, 1843.

Age 84 years and upwards.

Res. at date of app. Woodford Co., Ky.

W 9015; Cert. No. 7365; Issued June 27, 1843; Act of July 7, 1838; at \$80.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1836. Agency, Ky. Service, Va. Rank, Private.

Winnefred Williams declares that she is the widow of John Williams, who was a Rev. soldier in the Va. state line.

He enlisted in the spring of 1776 for during the war and served the greater part of the time in the State Garrison or Regt. under Col. George Mater, Lieut. Opie Davenport.

She was born and reared in the same neighborhood with her said husband and knew him from the earliest days of her remembrance and knew he served upwards of 4 years during this time he returned to his home on furlough to see his friends, but soon returned to his post of duty. July 20, 1780 he procured a substitute, Charles

Boyle to complete his enlistment, he then received his discharge from Col. George Mater, July 20, 1780. She and her husband were both raised in Richmond Co., Va. what was called the Northern neck of Va.

She was married to John Williams Dec. 30, 1781. John Williams died Mar. 15, 1818.

Family Bible—John Williams and Winfred Howard, his wife, were married Dec. 30, 1781. Corniluis Edwards and Polly Williams were married Oct. 30, 1803; Fortunatus Davenport and Nancy Williams were married Feb. 13, 1811; Joseph Davidson and Elizabeth H. Williams were married July 16, 1811; Milton H. Williams and Nancy Withers were married Mar. 30, 1815; Howard Williams and Sally Goodlow were married Oct. 21, 1819; David Williams and Elizabeth W. Howard were married July 11, 1822; Jefferson Williams and Cynthia Snoddy were married Aug. 5, 1824; David Williams and Nancy Lyne were married Jan. 19, 1832.

Cyrus Williams, b. Oct. 30, 1782; Polly, b. June 14, 1786; Nancy, b. Jan. 14, 1789; Elizabeth H., b. Mar. 23, 1791; Milton A., b. June 14, 1793; Howard, b. Dec. 5, 1795; Nelly, b. Jan. 29, 1798; David, b. Jan. 29, 1799; Jefferson, b. Oct. 22, 1801; Thaddeus, b. Jan. 10, 1827; Lucy Ann, b. May 8, 1829; Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David and Nancy Williams was born Jan. 4, 1833; Martha Williams, b. Dec. 2, 1835; Winfred Williams, b. Apr. 17, 1838.

Deaths—Cyrus Williams, d. Mar. 5, 1786; Sally Williams, d. Feb. 1, 1798; John Williams, d. Mar. 15, 1818; Elizabeth H. Davidson, d. June 28, 1820; Elizabeth W. Williams, d. Apr. 24, 1830; Nancy Williams, d. Oct. 7, 1840.

This Bible of John Williams gives their marriage, the marriages of their children, likewise the births of the same and the death of some of them, also the death of John Williams and the birth of some of their grandchildren being 5 in number, also

the death of Elizabeth and Nancy Williams, daughter-in-law of Declarant.

Woodford Co., Ky., Feb. 16, 1843, David Williams aged 44 yrs. and upwards, a son of John and Winnefred Williams, states that his father John Williams died Mar. 15, 1818, etc.

Feb. 16, 1843 Isaac Howard of Woodford Co., aged 72 years and upwards, declares that he was born and reared in Richmond Co. Va. in the same neighborhood with John Williams deceased, who married Winnifred Howard. They moved from Richmond Co., Va. in 1785 to Woodford Co., Ky. and deponent moved there in 1788 from Va.

The marriage bond of John Williams and Winnifred Howard was signed by John Williams and Leroy Howard (no relationship stated) and dated Dec. 28, 1781.

No further family data on file.

WOOD, JOHN

widow Elizabeth

App. for Pension Sept. 8, 1832.

Age b. Sept. 1, 1758.

Res. at date of app. Spartanburgh Dist., S. C.

W 9028; Cert. No. 16476; Issued Aug. 27, 1833; Act of June 7, 1832; at \$20.00 per annum; from Mar. 4, 1831. Agency, S. C. Service N. C. and Va. Rank, Private.

John Wood was born Sept. 1, 1758 in King and Queen Co., Va.

He volunteered while a resident of Halifax Co., Va. Aug. 1777, served 3 months in Capt. James Cobb's Co., Col. Taylor's Va. Regt.

Aug. 1780, enlisted in N. C. and served 3 months in Capt. James McFarland's Co., Col. William Moore's N. C. Regt.

In 1797 he moved to Spartanburgh Dist., S. C. where he was residing when he was allowed his pension in 1833.

He died June 20, 1838 in Spartanburgh Dist., S. C.



National Board of Management

Special Meeting, December 16, 1936

The Special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, December 16, 1936, at 12:30 P. M.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read from 1st Kings, third chapter, verses 7, 8 and 9, and read the prayer, which was sent by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Boyd.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given. The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Talmadge, being absent the President General appointed the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Keesee, Secretary *pro tem*.

The Secretary called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers*; Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Keesee, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Robert, Jr., Mrs. Spencer. *State Regents*: Mrs. Haig, Miss Johnson.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert, moved that 226 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Haig. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, presented for confirmation the following chapters: Jauffione, Memphis; Missouri; John Jay, New York, New York; Col. Robert Rowan, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Joseph Kerner, Kernersville, North Carolina; Point of Fork, Fork Union, Virginia, and moved the acceptance of these five chapters presented for confirmation. Seconded by Mrs. Spencer. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Spencer, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 952 applications presented to the Board.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Spencer moved that the 952 applicants

whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Johnson. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Pouch, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is a pleasure to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Elizabeth Wren Coward, Ayden, North Carolina; Mrs. Mariam Buckner Pond, Hudson, Ohio; Mrs. Eloise Harris Wynne, Clinton, Tennessee.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Hattie Long Myers, Assumption, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Millar Amick, Newport, Tennessee.

The re-appointments of the following Organizing Regents are requested by their State Regents: Mrs. Hattie Long Myers, Assumption, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Millar Amick, Newport, Tennessee.

A Chapter is to be authorized at Port Arthur, Texas.

Through the State Regent of Texas the Six Flags Chapter requests permission to change its location from Benbrook to Fort Worth.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment: Los Serranos, Ontario, California; Fort Dade, Dade City, Florida; Daniel Brooks, Loogootee, Indiana; Lucy Fellows, State Center, Iowa; Quenett, The Dalles, Oregon.

HELENA R. POUCH,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Pouch moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Keesee. Carried.

At 12:45 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

OLIVIA H. S. KEESÉE,
Secretary pro tem.

With deep sorrow the National Society records the death, on December 8th, of Mrs. Charles Burton Jones. Mrs. Jones served as State Regent of Texas 1925-28, and as Vice President General of the National Society 1928-31. She was a member of Thomas Wynne Chapter of Texas.

Department of the Treasurer General—D. A. R. Membership

Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr.

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of December 1, 1936		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
Alabama.....	46	1,527	17	1,544
Alaska.....	1	26	2	28
Arizona.....	7	304	5	309
Arkansas.....	28	926	5	931
California.....	87	4,423	185	4,608
Canal Zone.....	1	32	0	32
Colorado.....	36	2,148	14	2,162
Connecticut.....	55	5,676	31	5,707
Cuba.....	1	46	0	46
Delaware.....	5	217	0	217
District of Columbia.....	59	3,458	95	3,553
Florida.....	36	1,772	35	1,807
Georgia.....	91	4,055	20	4,075
Hawaiian Islands.....	2	149	2	151
Idaho.....	12	459	3	462
Illinois.....	108	7,182	140	7,322
Indiana.....	91	4,942	20	4,962
Iowa.....	98	4,120	40	4,160
Kansas.....	48	2,233	18	2,251
Kentucky.....	48	2,416	14	2,430
Louisiana.....	25	949	12	961
Maine.....	38	2,092	9	2,101
Maryland.....	31	1,514	33	1,547
Massachusetts.....	105	6,640	94	6,734
Michigan.....	59	3,797	41	3,838
Minnesota.....	52	2,236	21	2,257
Mississippi.....	34	1,296	13	1,309
Missouri.....	83	4,352	45	4,397
Montana.....	12	535	5	540
Nebraska.....	46	1,931	21	1,952
Nevada.....	1	46	3	49
New Hampshire.....	37	2,092	9	2,101
New Jersey.....	76	4,839	86	4,925
New Mexico.....	7	338	1	339
New York.....	174	14,976	406	15,382
North Carolina.....	68	2,428	65	2,493
North Dakota.....	11	333	5	338
Ohio.....	118	7,543	86	7,629
Oklahoma.....	30	1,356	13	1,369
Oregon.....	29	1,114	6	1,120
Pennsylvania.....	124	11,356	121	11,477
Philippine Islands.....	1	36	1	37
Puerto Rico.....	1	26	0	26
Rhode Island.....	22	1,308	9	1,317
South Carolina.....	60	1,990	14	2,004
South Dakota.....	12	361	5	366
Tennessee.....	64	2,718	38	2,756
Texas.....	64	3,539	50	3,589
Utah.....	3	215	2	217
Vermont.....	33	1,693	7	1,700
Virginia.....	79	3,669	57	3,726
Washington.....	37	1,797	29	1,826
West Virginia.....	38	2,245	31	2,276
Wisconsin.....	45	2,172	15	2,187
Wyoming.....	10	382	1	383
Foreign: China.....	1	40		
England.....	1	59		
France.....	2	68		
Germany.....	1	11		
Italy.....	1	22		
At large.....			26	226
Totals.....	2,495	140,225	2,026	142,251

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1936-1937

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MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of office expires 1937)

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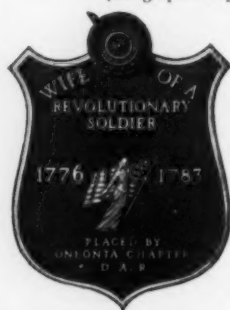
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